FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

7 JULY 1983

U.S., French Diplomacy

Shultz Tour — After meeting with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad in Damascus, Secretary of State Shultz arrived in Israel for talks with Israeli leaders on plans for the IDF's redeployment in Lebanon, Jerusalem radio reported. Israeli political sources cited by the radio said that, in light of Shultz' failure to bring anything encouraging with him, his tour should be viewed as "much ado about nothing." Earlier, during a lengthy meeting with Shultz, President al-Asad pointed out that the Lebanese-Israeli agreement contains clauses that are "more harmful and serious" than those in the Camp David accords and reaffirmed Syria's demand for Israel's unconditional withdrawal from Lebanon, Damascus radio reported. Shultz noted in a predeparture statement reported by SANA that he and Al-Asad "did not agree on many points." Nevertheless, the United States and the Syrians did agree to maintain a dialogue through a joint working group, Jerusalem radio noted.

Shultz will visit Jordan and Egypt on 7 July, according to PETRA-JNA and Cairo radio.

Commenting on the Shultz tour, Damascus radio affirmed that what Syria rejects out of its commitment to defend itself and the Arab nation "will be rejected under all circumstances." Neither temptations and promises nor implicit threats of aggression can change Syria's decision, the radio added.

On the other hand, a Baghdad Voice of PLO radio commentary warned against the likelihood of an imminent U.S.-sponsored Syrian-Israeli agreement to partition Lebanon and strike at the Palestinian presence there.

Cheysson Tour — French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson held talks with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir in Jerusalem and subsequently arrived in Baghdad, where he was welcomed by Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz, Jerusalem radio and INA reported. Shamir expressed concern to Cheysson about French-Iraqi nuclear cooperation, the radio noted.

PLO Affairs

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has informed Syrian President al-Asad that, unless Syrian forces begin separating the warring Palestinian movements in Al-Biqa' within 48 hours, 'Arafat will order his forces there to withdraw to northern Lebanon prior to an eventual withdrawal outside Lebanon, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. Although other monitored sources did not confirm this report, a Palestinian source close to the PLO leadership disclosed that the Fatah Central Committee has discussed the possibility of withdrawing Fatah forces from Al-Biqa' to Tripoli, northern Lebanon, according to Radio Monte Carlo. The Fatah Central Committee also announced several changes in its internal administration, the radio noted. Khalid al-Hasan will henceforth head the information department instead of 'Arafat, who will be in charge of the financial department, while Salah Khalaf becomes responsible for security matters.

Meanwhile, the PLO special committee headed by PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum arrived in Tunis to brief the Fatah Central Committee on the outcome of its contacts in Damascus, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio reported. Although Al-Fahum's committee has succeeded in committing the two parties in Fatah to an unwritten cease-fire, it has not yet made any essential progress, Radio Monte Carlo said. In other political developments, Palestinian sources in Tunis disclosed that a Fatah delegation will shortly hold talks on the current situation with Saudi King Fahd and that Yasir 'Arafat will visit the Soviet Union within the coming week, according to KUNA.

Despite the proclaimed cease-fire between Fatah loyalists and dissidents in Al-Biqa', Baghdad Voice of PLO radio accused the "black and rancorous gangs led by Ahmad Jibril" of launching another attack, "under Syrian protection," on loyalist positions near Shtawrah. Beirut radio confirmed that clashes erupted in the area but cited news agency reports that the Syrians shelled both sides to stop the fighting. According to the Voice of Lebanon, the Syrians destroyed a loyalist missile position in the area. In another development, seven officers of Fatah's Squad 17 arrived in Damascus where they announced that they have ignored orders to withdraw to northern Lebanon and have decided to join the dissidents, Radio Monte Carlo reported.

Lebanon

Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan escaped assassination when a car bomb exploded in the As-Sanayi' area of Beirut shortly after his motorcade passed by, Beirut radio reported on 7 July.

Israel

Lebanon Policy — A 6 July incident in Lebanon — in which the IDF responded to fire from "terrorist bases" in the Syrian-controlled area — was intended to stress that the IDF will react sharply to any provocation by the "terrorists," according to defense sources cited by IDF Radio. The IDF will not initiate incidents but will react to them as it chooses, the sources said. Meanwhile, the government committee on security affairs discussed IDF redeployment plans but made no decisions, Jerusalem radio noted. The government is likely to adopt the defense minister's recommendation that the IDF redeploy in stages, reaching the Al-'Awwali River in November, the radio added.

Denial of Report on Habib — The editor of the daily *Hamodi'a* denied Arab media stories that the paper has published a report of an assassination attempt against U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib, according to *Davar*.

Syria-Jordan

Damascus radio reported that "popular turmoil" among the Bani Hasan tribe in northern Jordan has reached the point of a "popular uprising" against the regime in response to Prime Minister Mudar Badran's "oppressive measures" against citizens in Az-Zarqa', Jarash, and Al-Mafraq. Jordanian security forces have killed or wounded at least 20 persons in violent clashes with the tribes and arrested about 1,000 persons, the radio reported earlier citing Amman sources. Damascus radio also broadcast a statement by the Jordanian branch of the Ba'th Party Regional Command expressing solidarity with the Bani Hasan and calling for the overthrow of the "agent" government in Amman. In a related report, Jerusalem radio said Syria may be responsible for inciting the people in northern Jordan against King Husayn's government.

Iranian Hijacking

An Iranian airliner on an internal flight was hijacked to Paris via Kuwait, Tehran radio reported on 7 July. The hijackers released 187 women, children, and older men in Kuwait before continuing to Paris with 184 remaining male passengers. The radio criticized Kuwaiti authorities for providing the plane with fuel and allowing it to depart, asserting that this action "supported the hijacking and thus aided international terrorism."

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'Arafat Sends Urgent Message to Al-Asad

NC062145 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2115 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has received information indicating that PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has sent an urgent cable to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad telling him that unless the Syrian forces assume the task of separating the warring Palestinian movements in Al-Biqa' within 48 hours, he will order his forces to withdraw from Al-Biqa' to northern Lebanon in the first stage and then from there to outside Lebanon in the second stage. 'Arafat did not specify in his cable the destination to which his forces will withdraw in the second stage.

The information received by the Voice of Lebanon also indicated that Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], the second ranking man in Fatah, had contact with Abu Jihad, or Khalil al-Wazir, who is currently in Tripoli, and conveyed to him the contents of 'Arafat's message to Al-Asad and the orders given to the pro-'Arafat Palestinians to withdraw to the north if Syria does not intervene to heal the rift between the warring Palestinian organizations.

PLO Mediation Committee Returns to Tunis

JN061928 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1720 GMT 6 July 83

[Telephone dispatch from Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Damascus Louis Faris]

[Excerpt] The six-member special committee under Al-Fahum's chairmanship left Damascus for Tunis today for consultation with the PLO Executive Committee, which is to meet in Tunis this evening in the presence of the representatives of the eight Palestinian factions. The representatives of As-Sa'iqah and the PFLP-GC, whom Abu 'Ammar had accused of supporting the dissidents within Fatah, did not attend the latest meeting of the Executive Committee. The special committee is expected to return to Damascus in 2 days to pursue its mediation efforts between those who are loyal to 'Arafat and those who oppose him on one side, and between 'Arafat and Syria on the other side.

Despite the fact that this committee has not yet made any essential progress, it has succeeded in committing the two parties within Fatah to a cease-fire, although this is not in writing. The committee also succeeded in obtaining a commitment by all parties to resort to democratic dialogue as a means for dealing with the differences and their commitment to safeguard Fatah's unity and national unity. The committee also obtained Syria's commitment to the unity of the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and on Fatah's unity, and the need to settle differences within Fatah through democratic dialogue and not by resorting to arms.

This afternoon, Jihad Salih, the official spokesman for those who oppose 'Arafat, held a press conference in Damascus during which he introduced a group of officers from the 17th Division, which is famous for its loyalty to Yasir 'Arafat and for its special security tasks within Fatah. Among these officers, there are two majors, two captains, and three lieutenants. These officers announced that in reply to a cable from Abu Jihad asking them to withdraw to northern Lebanon, the officers and elements of the 17th division, stationed in the general command in Al-Biqa', have decided to put themselves and their elements at the disposal of Nimr Salih. That is to say they have joined the dissidents. The officers and elements of the vanguard unit of the 17th Division, stationed in Al-Biqa', also announced that they have joined Nimr Salih and that they support his political program.

On the meetings with the six-member special committee, Jihad Salih said that the opposition leaders held three meetings with the committee during which they explained their demands and stressed the need of having Abu 'Ammar respond to these demands in full. These demands are the ones which they announced in their various statements.

Committee Issues Statement

JN070632 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] The six-member committee formed by the PLO Executive Committee yesterday issued a statement on its mission to stop the internecine fighting among the brothers-in-arms in the Fatah movement, to resort to democratic dialogue, and to consolidate Syrian-Palestinian relations in order to confront the common imperialist-Zionist enemy and its expansionist designs.

In its statement, the six-member committee stated that it held a series of contacts and consultations with the brothers in the Fatah movement, and succeeded in having all parties agree on not using arms. The statement pointed out that the brothers in Fatah agreed to resort to a democratic dialogue, a deep-rooted tradition in handling all political and organizational differences. They affirmed the movement's unity and that of the PLO, being the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. They reiterated their determination to work out a solution that would ensure the continuity of the revolution, defend the cause, and undermine the U.S. imperialist designs and plots in the region.

The statement outlined that the committee stressed its desire for the PLO Executive Committee to strengthen the fraternal relations between Syria and the PLO, and to protect these relations against any setbacks to implementation of the resolutions that the PNC has had adopted at its successive sessions — resolutions that confirm the strategic relations between Syria and the Palestinian revolution.

Concluding its statement, the committee said the Syrian side has stressed the unity of the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people, and its eagerness to preserve Fatah's unity. The Syrian side also stressed the need that all the movement's differences be resolved through democratic dialogue and not through the use of arms.

KUNA: Fatah Delegation To Visit Saudi Arabia

LD061954 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1932 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Tunis 6 Jul (KUNA) — An authoritative Palestinian source said in Tunis that a delegation from the Central Committee of the Fatah movement will leave for Saudi Arabia at a late

hour tonight to discuss with Saudi monarch, King Fahd, and other Saudi officials developments in the situation in both the Arab and Palestinian arenas. The source told KUNA that the delegation consists of Faruq Qaddumi, Mahmud 'Abbas, and Rafiq an-Natshah, Fatah's representative in Saudi Arabia.

The source added that last night Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat telephoned Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and requested renewed Saudi mediation with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to stop the battles between the supporters of 'Arafat and the supporters of Colonel Abu Musa in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' region.

Further on Reshuffle Within Fatah
LD061755 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1641 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Rabat, 6 Jul (KUNA) — It has been learned from a responsible Palestinian source that chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat is now busy reorganizing the Fatah movement, which is suffering from an internal crisis.

The source told KUNA that a vast movement of change and development was carried out by 'Arafat during the last meeting of the Fatah Central Committee in Tunis, and that these changes, which have been described as important, will come into effect gradually. The same source said that the most important of these changes include giving the finance post to the organization's representative in Saudi Arabia, Rafiq an-Natshah (Abu Shakir); the information post to Mahmud 'Abbas (Abu Mazin); this post has remained unfilled since the assassination in Rome of Majid Abu Sharar.

The source regarded it unlikely that these changes will affect the organization's offices abroad. He said that 'Arafat concentrated his activity on the internal executive machinery of the Fatah movement.

Radio Monte Carlo Report
JN061348 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1220 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Excerpt] The Fatah Central Committee has been in session since last Saturday under Yasir 'Arafat. Palestinian sources in Tunis have mentioned that the Central Committee has carried out a series of changes concerning the responsibilities within the Central Committee.

Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, was appointed head of the security department, Khalid al-Hasan, has been entrusted with the Information Department, which was under Yasir 'Arafat's direct supervision, 'Arafat will be responsible for the management of the finance department which also includes Abu Iyad and Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas]. The Foreign Relations department will be the responsibility of Faruq Qaddumi. The Department of Mobilization and Internal Organization will be headed by Abu Mahir [Muhammad Ratib Ghunayn]. Abu al-Adib, alias Salim Za'nun, PNC deputy speaker, will head the Revolution Security Court.

The Palestinian source said that the distribution of these responsibilities conforms to the recent Fatah Revolutionary Council decisions. An official statement is expected to be issued.

Popular Groups Condemn Interference in PLO
LD061858 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] The Central Council for the Palestinian popular organizations affirmed the necessity of commitment to the PNC resolutions and of preserving the legitimate framework of the PLO, the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people. It expressed its condemnation of any disregard for these resolutions or frameworks.

In a statement issued today in Tunis after its meetings, the council condemned Arab efforts to intervene in PLO affairs, stressing that the democratic dialogue within the legitimate framework is the only way to solve disputes in the Palestinian arena.

WAFA reported that representatives of the popular organizations have condemned the decision to expel Yasir 'Arafat from Syria, believing that it only serves the enemies of the Palestinian revolution and people.

Fatah Clashes in Al-Biqa' Continue 6 July
JN061654 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] In the Al-Biqa' valley, tension has risen after the black and rancorous gangs led by Ahmad Jibril, which are protected by the Syrian special units, attacked some of our forces' positions in Ta'lbaya and Ta'nayil.

In their attack against the Palestinian revolution positions, the agent gangs used machineguns, rockets, and artillery. Our forces replied to the fire and the groups of mercenaries and the black gangs replied for the second time.

Syrians Silence Palestinian Fighting
NC061302 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Clashes broke out this morning between Fatah loyalists and dissidents with artillery fire, rockets, and machineguns. The clashes were centered in Ta'lbaya, Ta'nayil, and Jdita and lasted about 20 minutes. News agencies reported that the Syrian forces shelled both sides and silenced them.

Positions in Ta'nayil Evacuated
NC061346 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1307 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] At 1400 today, the Fatah positions in the Ta'nayil area,

which witnessed violent clashes recently, were evacuated. This followed meetings and contacts which were held between the [Lebanese]resistance groups and the local organizations on one side and the two Fatah disputants on the other side. The last meeting was held at noon today.

It was agreed at this meeting to evacuate all the military positions of the two disputants in the Ta'nayl area, which has many factories and industrial and agricultural establishments.

Fatah Forces May Withdraw to Tripoli
JN062114 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2045 GMT 6 Jul 83

[From the "Panorama" program]

[Text] A Palestinian source close to the Palestinian leadership has stated that the Fatah Central Committee, which is in session since last Saturday in the presence of Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], discussed the possibility of withdrawing the Fatah forces from Al-Biqa' to Tripoli, northern Lebanon, because their inability to move in view of the siege which is imposed on them makes them incapable of carrying out any action against the Israeli forces.

The withdrawal toward Tripoli, which the Fatah leadership has been considering since the expulsion of Abu 'Ammar from Syria on 24 June, will now take place more easily in view of theceasefire in Al-Biqa'. The Palestinian soource added that the Central Committee believes that withdrawal to Tripoli will prevent any new confrontation between the loyalists and the dissidents.

Fatah Spokesman Comments on Shultz Visit
JN061744 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1725 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] There was Palestinian reaction in Tripoli, Lebanon, today to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' tour of the region. Official Fatah Spokesman Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman stated that the PLO condemns the imperialist objectives which U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is seeking to achieve during his current tour of the region. These objectives aim to fragment the confrontation front with Israel.

Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahaman called on Arab countries to boycott Shultz, refuse to receive him or discuss any agreement with him.

After stating that the PLO rejects any covert or overt agreement which Shultz may sign during his tour, 'Abd ar-Rahman said that such an agreement will be made at the expense of the Arabs who had committed themselves to the confrontation of Camp David accords and the Lebanese-Israeli agreement.

The Palestinian spokesman concluded that the PLO believes that there is no chance at present for a settlement in the Middle East as long as the United States continues to work alone. 'Abd ar-Rahman added that the PLO believes that the USSR participation in international efforts is the only basis for the peace process.

More on Shultz' Diplomacy
JN061828 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1627 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Recorded dispatch by unidentified radio correspondent]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is wandering around in the region. There is no indication, at least in what has been released, of why this tour is necessary. However, it is still possible to say truthfully that Washington wants to make efforts to reach an agreement with Damascus regarding the achievement of some kind of a settlement to the Lebanese crisis. It is also possible to say that this U.S. effort is being made in a very difficult atmosphere because of the excessiveness and contradiction of the various demands by the concerned parties in order to agree on the anticipated settlement.

The United States wants to bring about a settlement that might fulfill for it two objectives: first, to have a superintendent presence in Lebanon within the framework of its strategy to control the entire region. On this, no two U.S. presidents or administrations will disagree. The second objective is to achieve any form of a withdrawal, even a false one, of the non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon. Naturally, Washington's interest in the second objective is not a result of its concern for preserving Lebanon's unity, independence, and sovereignty but because such a withdrawal, as U.S. officials believe, will offer them some relief to a problem and in a region containing numerous reasons for friction and explosions. Besides, some kind of a withdrawal will be a political victory for President Reagan's foreign diplomacy that might help his administration to enter the coming elections with some accomplishments.

As the Israelis and the Syrians let the first U.S. objective pass with relative ease, it seems that it is difficult to achieve the two sides' agreement regarding the withdrawal issue in accordance with the U.S. desire. This is true because no withdrawal can be achieved except through a bargain or if the parties concerned are forced to let it pass. At a time when Israel, through the Israeli-Lebanese agreement, has outlined the price it wants, the Syrian price looks very steep. Damascus needs more than security advantages in the Al-Biqa', which will certainly be less than the advantages of Israel.

While Damascus hints at the Golan as a price, Israel does not seem to be forced to make concessions on this. In addition to the excuse of not being able to reconcile the Israeli and Syrian demands, the U.S. desire and Shultz' efforts face another bloc represented in the comfortable Syrian-Israeli alternative, which does not please Washington very much. Both Syria and Israel agree that their interests have not been harmed by dividing Lebanon between them. They consider this issue, which has been relatively established on the ground, much easier than reconciling their demands regarding the achievement of a broader settlement in the Middle East.

The United States may not oppose this proposed solution upon which Syria and Israel agree. Washington may even not be disturbed if it has to relinquish its second phase objective in order to achieve its first strategic objective in complete agreement with Damascus and Tel Aviv. What is important here is to note that

any agreement among the three sides will certainly lead to striking at the Palestinian revolution, particularly its presence in Lebanon.

The achievement of a settlement in the Golan must be on the dead body of the Palestinian fighter because this is the price Syria has to pay to Israel and the United States. The agreement to divide Lebanon must also go the same route because the presence of the Palestinian fighter in Lebanon will, through his continuous war against the Zionist enemy, disturb the stability of partitioning and trigger a war among the opponants.

As Shultz wanders between Damascus and the Zionist entity, it becomes clear that Syria does not seek a war. For those who do not see this fact we say that a year ago Beirut was a witness to this, and today Al-Biqa' is witnessing it.

AL-MUSTAQBAL Interviews Fatah Dissident Leader

JN041620 Paris Al-Mustaqbal in Arabic 2 Jul 83
pp 20,21

[Excerpt] Last Tuesday afternoon, *Al-Mustaqbal* interviewed Abu Khalid al-'Amlah, one of the ranking military commanders of Abu Musa's group. He told *Al-Mustaqbal* that Yasir 'Arafat and Khalil al-Qazir are the ones who are exacerbating the situation and provoking the fighting.

Abu Khalid said: The clashes in the Ar-Rawdah area near Darzaynun at dawn last Tuesday took place because the forces of Abu Jihad detained nine of our elements. This forced Abu Musa and his group to set out to release these elements and to take over three positions belonging to Abu Jihad's group with the least human losses possible.

Al-Mustaqbal: Do you not believe that such practices and clashes within the one trench could end any dialogue between you and the leadership?

Abu Khalid: Our objective is to carry out a dialogue and to settle matters among ourselves. Yasir 'Arafat and Abu Jihad, however, seem to have renounced dialogue when 'Arafat accused Arab parties of interfering in the issue. He is unable to respond to our demands and to settle the issue militarily. Thus, he unjustly accused Syria and Libya of interfering. The opposite took place. The Syrian forces in Al-Biqa' have greatly hampered the movements of our forces. The Syrians have stressed to us more than once that we must settle the dispute through dialogue, 'Arafat's accusations against Syria do not serve the Palestinian cause or Syria.

Al-Mustaqbal: Do you believe that 'Arafat is unable to settle the issue militarily, he who has 9,000 fighters on Lebanese territory, which means that his arms and human potentials are larger than yours?

Abu Khalid: We do not want to deal with figures and military calculations. This can be understood only by those who are in the field, once there are many interferences in the situation and we are present in the positions of the other party. We would not be exaggerating if we said that the majority of the organizational and military cadres within the movement is with us and supports us. Had it been otherwise, the matter would have been settled in the interest of our Brother Abu 'Ammar and our Brother Abu Jihad who had decided to liquidate the rebels, as they call them. The truth is that they are unable to settle the issue militarily even in the positions which they consider as belonging to them.

Al-Mustabqal: They, however, told us that they did not makeany decision to settle the issue militarily against you.

Abu Khalid: This is not true. They have made such a decision in principle. Our information is substantiated by facts, and based on their cables and statements and from what is taking place on the ground. All indications show that they were the first to open fire on our positions.

Al-Mustaqbal: In it recent meeting in Damascus, the Fatah Revolutionary Council decided to form organizational, financial, and administrative committees. These decisions conform to your demands. What is your stand on these decisions?

Abu Khalid: The Revolutionary Council has nothing to do with these decisions. They are merely ink on paper formulated by one of the council members. The Revolutionary Council has nothing to do with them.

Al-Mustabqal: But these decisions are contained in a public statement by the Revolutionary Council?

Abu Khalid: By empowering the Fatah Central Committee to deal with this issue, the Revolutionary Council has forfeited its prerogatives.

Al-Mustaqbal: If the leadership reasserts its commitment to these decisions and carries them out, would it be possible to restore the Fatah movement's unity?

Abu Khalid: We support any decision that pledges to abide by the Fatah movement's political program and basic statutes. We have not put forth a new program. We called on them to return to the original program and the basic statutes. We continue to call for settling the dispute within the movement and through its congress, and to prepare for this congress to deal with the political, administrative, and organizational flaw within Fatah.

Al-Mustaqbal: But the Revolutionary Council decided to form a committee to prepare for this congress?

Abu Khalid: As we already said, all this is only ink on paper.

Al-Mustaqbal: What do you think of the Arab mediation attempts to settle this issue?

Abu Khalid: They call them mediation but we do not view them as such because we told those who tried to mediate that we are against any mediation. We, however, are eager to explain our stand to all the Arab and international friendly parties. There can be no mediation between what is just and what is unjust.

Al-Mustaqbal: If this is your stand, how do you envisage future developments?

Abu Khalid: We expect reason to prevail. We are confident that the Fatah cadres would be capable of accomplishing what we have proposed out of concern for the unity of Fatah and the PLO.

Al-Mustaqbal: Would you accept certain persons from the Central Committee through whom you could pursue the dialogue?

Abu Khalid: We have not suspended dialogue with anyone at all.

Al-Mustaqbal: The clashes which are taking place, however, prevent any dialogue.

Abu Khalid: Of course. In view of their failure to carry out a logical dialogue with us, they resort to fighting and clashes.

Al-Mustaqbal: Do you believe that there are parties from outside Fatah which are trying to exacerbate the differences?

Abu Khalid: We have not sensed this. All the Arab parties which contacted us and them were concerned over the unity of Fatah and the PLO.

Al-Mustaqbal: It has been said that the PFLP-GC supports you.

Abu Khalid: The PFLP-GC has no role in what is taking place. It is a Palestinian faction which has its public political stand and its observations on many aspects of the PLO's policy. The PFLP-GC has no role whatsoever in this dispute. The other party dragged the name of the PFLP-GC into the dispute to show that the dispute is not restricted to within Fatah.

Al-Mustaqbal: One of the reasons for your move is your rejection of Yasir 'Arafat's contacts with Jordan for reaching an agreement on a confederal union. As everyone knows, this agreement was not reached and was not signed.

Abu Khalid: Yes, this issue was foiled. 'Arafat did not sign the agreement because a new development emerged; the USSR-backed Syrian-Palestinian stand rejecting this plan. The objective of the aggression against Lebanon was to expel the Syrians and the Palestinians from the Lebanese arena and to peddle President Reagan's plan. However, in view of the Palestinian presence and the presence of the Syrian gun in the Lebanese arena, this issue failed. That's why 'Arafat came here [not further specified] to arrange for the Palestinians' departure from Lebanon. This is not a deduction but a fact corroborated by statements made by Abu Jihadwho said that he is ready to recognize the Lebanese-Israeli agreement if the Lebanese Government guarantees a symbolic political and military presence of the PLO and protects Palestinian civilians.

Al-Mustaqbal: There were some Central Committee members who used to sympathize with your demands but the manner with which you sought to achieve these demands made them refrain from sympathizing with you. Is this true?

Abu Khalid: We have proposed the formation of a preparatory committee which will have the prerogatives of an emergency committee for reorganizing the Fatah movement, to be preceded by a political statement from the Central Committee in which it would retract all the political measures which are contrary to the Fatah movement's program.

Al-Mustaqbal: Does the formation of this emergency committee not mean the formation of a substitute leadership for the movement?

Abu Khalid: A substitute leadership is not what is required. This is not the first time that such a thing takes place in a political movement where differences have reached the point of armed clashes. There are unusual and difficult circumstances. The preparatory committee and the emergency committee [as published] will guarantee Fatah's unity and the continuation of its political program. This committee will be a provisional one until the convocation of a general congress.

Al-Mustaqbal: Does this mean that matters have reached a dead end? Is it not possible for you to accept any proposals that would calm the situation dowm?

Abu Khalid: We will not accept any compromise solutions. As I said, we are confident that the Fatah cadres are capable of achieving the movement's unity within its sound political program and statutes, of which we are all convinced. All we ask for is to implement this program.

BAHRAIN

Foreign Minister Departs for Saudi Arabia

GF062005 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1830 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Manama, 6 Jul (WAKH) — Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah left Manama for Jidda this evening on a brief visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak is carrying a message from Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah to King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia. No details were given about the contents of the message.

KUWAIT

Hijacked Iranian Airliner Lands at Airport

LD061859 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1836 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Kuwait, 6 Jul (KUNA) — An Iranian passenger aircraft — a Boeing 747 — with 371 passengers on board landed at Kuwait International Airport a short while ago after being hijacked during an internal flight in Iran.

Tehran Radio stated that the aircraft was hijacked on an internal flight from Shiraz, 700 km south of Tehran, to the capital. An official source at Kuwait airport told KUNA that the plane landed at the airport, but he refused to give any other details.

Officials Negotiate With Hijackers

LD062029 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1943 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 6 Jul (KUNA) — Kuwaiti officials have opened negotiations with the hijackers of an Iranian passenger aircraft that landed at Kuwait airport tonight after having been hijacked during an internal flight in Iran. The demands and the identity of the hijackers are not yet known.

Kuwait airport sources said the hijackers are Iranians, but they are unable to determine their number. These sources added that they have demanded food and offered to release 60 out of the total of 371 passengers on the aircraft.

The Boeing 747 landed at the end of one of the airport's runways and was immediately surrounded by Kuwaiti security officials.

Ambulances and fire engines rushed to the aircraft, which was hijacked during an internal flight from Shiraz to Tehran. The movement of flights at the airport remained normal following the landing of the aircraft, although the authorities were compelled to delay certain outward-and inward-bound flights during the negotiations that took place over the landing of the aircraft. Iranian Ambassador in Kuwait 'Ali Shams Ardakani went to the airport to join in the negotiations with the hijackers. Certain sources said that the hijackers are opponents of the present regime in Iran.

Airliner Takes off for Paris

OW070123 Hong Kong AFP in English 0116 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Kuwait, July 7 (AFP) — The destination of a hijacked Iranian airliner that took off from Kuwait Airport at 2300 GMT is "probably Paris," the KUWAITI NEWS AGENCY KUNA reported this morning.

The agency gave no details, but noted that 186 passengers (women, children and old people) had been freed before the hijacked Boeing 747 left Kuwait after four hours of waiting and of negotiations at Kuwait airport.

The airliner, which originally had 390 people aboard including crew members, was taken over yesterday on a flight from Shiraz to Tehran.

The English language service of the KUWAITI NEWS AGENCY, as received in Paris, said the destination of the plane would "very probably" be Paris. It quoted official sources. But the Arabic service of the same agency did not say anything about the destination, and sources at the Kuwait airport control tower maintained that the plane left for an unknown destination.

Amir Speaks on Palestinian Rift, Iran-Iraq War

LD061727 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1345 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 6 Jul (KUNA) — The amir of Kuwait has called for the containment of the Palestinian and Arab conflicts. In a speech marking the last 10 days of Ramadan, the amir said that the time factor was decisive in these efforts since any delay only benefits the enemy. Here is the text of the amir's speech:

This year the Arab world has witnessed enormous events which questioned the Palestinians' existence — the pivot of the Middle East issue. This existence is threatened by three dangers. First, there is the Israeli entity and the big powers supporting it. This is the principal danger and all of us must cooperate in facing up to it. Then there are the inter-Arab conflicts which are squandering the material and human resources of the Arabs. Finally, there are the differences which have developed in the heart of the PLO itself. It is saddening for us in Kuwait and in every Arab country, and for every believer in our rights, to see differences develop within the heart of the [word indistinct] and to see chaste blood wasted, blood which the Palestinians had pledged completely for the liberation of the usurped homeland.

The containment of the inter-Arab and inter-Palestinian conflicts is a matter of existence, and the time factor in this respect is decisive. Every effort exerted to heal the rift constitutes a positive step and any delay in carrying out these efforts will only benefit our enemies.

We must also exert a parallel effort to stop the bloodshed between Iraq and Iran. In this regard we hope that the brothers will respond to the committees which are working — and we thank them for their efforts — to bring peace to a land the world had once envied for their efforts, to bring peace to a land the world

had once envied for its wealth and the projects implemented in it but now wonders because of the wars and destruction that affect all features of life and hope in it.

All this is taking place within sight and hearing of the big powers which encourage or overlook it, caring nothing as long as their interests are guaranteed and their direct or indirect control of the developing countries goes according to plan.

Our principal responsibility at this stage is to safeguard our national unity.

SAUDI ARABIA

Prince Sa'ud Comments on Talks With Cheysson

LD061552 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1512 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Jidda 6 Jul (SPA) — Foreign Minister His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said that his talks with French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson dealt with a review of the current situation in the Middle East and the latest developments on the Lebanese scene, in addition to the bilateral relations between the two countries and ways of developing them.

In a statement to SPA, his highness said that the talks also covered a review of the results of Cheysson's present tour in the region.

King Fahd Receives Bahraini Amir's Message

GF070648 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received at the royal palace in Mecca at 1115 yesterday Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah who handed his majesty a message from the amir of Bahrain, His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman.

The audience was attended by His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general; His Highness Prince 'Abd ar-Rahman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, vice minister of defense and aviation; His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign affairs minister; and His Highness Prince Bandar ibn Sultan.

Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah arrived in Jidda yesterday.

Comment on Shultz Mideast Peace Mission

Riyadh: 'Cautious Optimism'

LD052304 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Husayn al-Askari commentary]

[Text] Observers have expressed cautious expectations about the possible outcome of the current tour of the U.S. secretary of state in the Middle East. The need for Israel's security and the rights and legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people are inseparable, U.S. Secretary of State Mr George Shultz said at a press conference in Islamabad on the eve of his surprise visit to certain Arab capitals and occupied Palestine with the aim of breaking the deadlock surrounding the process of the withdrawal of foreign forces (?from Lebanon).

Such words by the U.S. official means that the American Administration has redirected its attention on the basic problem, however, the Arabs remain cautious in their optimism. Only persistent action can lend credibility to such words. The United States had said a great deal in this connection, but the translation of words into deeds had been and remains the main problem with regard to the stance of the American Administration toward the (?Palestinian) question, the rights of the Palestinian people and the need to take them into consideration as an essential part of any formula aimed at establishing a just and durable peace in the area of conflict.

The current tour of the U.S. secretary of state comes at a time when the situation is complex and the opposing stand is hardening as the Israeli enemy blocks by force of arms the reaching of an agreement based on justice and rights, and firmly refuses to deal with any entity other than the others except by demanding submission to its will.

Under such circumstances comes the visit of the U.S. secretary of state, perhaps to assert his government's interest in the region and the extent of its importance not merely with regard to the region's peace and security but also the security and safety of (?the entire world community). However, the attainment of issues [words indistinct] the question of the rights and legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people which the U.S. secretary of state referred to prior the start of his new tour, depends on the ability of the United States to compel the Israeli enemy to come to terms with facts. In this connection, and through past experiences, observers see that the current tour of the U.S. secretary of state will not bring anything new unless words are translated into deeds that could lead to a genuine change in the interests of security and peace.

U.S. Neutrality Urged

LD051535 Riyadh SPA in English 1225 GMT 5 Jul 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Riyadh, July 5, SPA — Saudi newspapers led editorially today with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz'visit to the Kingdom and the role the Palestinian committee, appointed to settle Palestinian-Syrian differences could play.

AL-Madinah, published in Jidda, said American efforts were welcomed as long as they were concerned with putting things in their right path. The paper said the American efforts should start with exercising more pressures on the Zionist forces to carry them withdraw from Lebanon.[sentence as received]

It said the American efforts would receive more Arab consent if the American Administration took a neutral stand in the Israeli-Arab conflict.

It urged the American Administration to lay bridges with Palestine Liberation Organization and its leaders if it was really serious about ending the Middle East problem.

Aims of Tour Lauded

GF060908 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 6 Jul 83

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper *Al-Bilad* wrote about U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' tour which is aimed at achieving the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon. It said: Perhaps, Mr Shultz' tour is a sign that this will be achieved. The tour itself and the policy it represents are aimed at solving the problem or at least to constributing toward reaching an acceptable form of peace and the withdrawal of Israel from Lebanese territory which will allow the Lebanese people to regain their independence and sovereignty.

U.S. 'Sincere' Efforts Commended

GF051128 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 5 Jul 83

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper *Al-Madinah* wrote about the sincere U.S. efforts to ensure the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces from that country. It said: In these circumstances, the Arab nation welcomes any party's efforts that are in harmony with the efforts being exerted by the Arab nation's sincere and wise leadership to prevent the region from becoming enthralled in the wicked objectives which Israel seeks to achieve — objectives which seek to drown this region in chronic disputes, permanent disagreements, consecutive rifts, and to create discord among Arab leaders in order to emasculate Arab solidarity, cohesion, and unity of stands.

Therefore, we consider the U.S. concern for evacuating foreign forces from Lebanon to be commendable, provided that this concern does not aid and support the aggressor in continuing its occupation of Lebanese territory and that the United States does not treat the aggressor, Israel, and the victim, Lebanon, and the Palestinian people the same while assessing the matter and holding contacts.

U.S. Admission Situation 'Grave'

LD032320 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Husayn al-Askari commentary]

[Text] The Lebanese have rejected the redployment of Israeli forces in Lebanon. Amidst speedy developments to break the deadlock regarding with withdrawal of the Israeli enemy's forces from Lebanon, it seems that U.S. envoy Philip Habib has not been able to reach a solution to resolve the impasse which characterizes the situation due to the obstinacy of the enemy and its insistence on remaining in Lebanon unless the other non-Lebanese forces also withdraw. This is despite the enemy's feeling that its human and material losses are daily increasing as a result of Lebanese resistance. In this atmosphere a conflict of positions emerges between the United States, as a party to the Israeli agreement to withdraw from Lebanon, and the enemy government, which wants to redeploy its forces in Lebanon: more precisely, to withdraw from the Lebanese regions of Beirut and Jabal in order to avoid the Lebanese resistance operations which have led, and are still leading to enemy soldiers falling dead or wounded.

Whereas the United States has rejected the process of the redeployment of the enemy's forces it has now returned to cautious acceptance. However, Lebanon rejects this out of fear that the redeployment process might be a means for consolidating the presence of the Israeli forces in Lebanese territories, which would make it difficult in the future to reach a solution to get them out.

In a new development, the U.S. President decided to authorize his secretary of state, George Shultz, to return to the region in order to give impetus to the U.S. policy of achieving the withdrawal of non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon. However, observers agree that the U.S. role has entered a critical stage because the Americans have given Israel more opportunity than is called for, which made the enemy think that it alone was in control of the development of events and thus capable of imposing its choice. Therefore, a new dimension emerges as a result of Israel's feeling of victory. This is a setback whose effects are bound to reflect the fact that the enemy's calculations were not completely thorough.

Hence, the U.S. secretary of state's return to the region of conflict comes as indirect admission by the U.S. Administration that the situation is grave, due to the fact that Israel is left to impose whatever it wishes by force without taking into account Lebanon's higher interests and its interests linked with Lebanon's relations with its Arab brothers by land and destiny.

Mubarak To Meet With George Shultz 7 July

NC061236 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1227 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Cairo, 6 Jul (MENA) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will arrive in Cairo tomorrow, Thursday, at 1700 on a brief visit of several hours within the framework of his current tour in the area.

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali will be at the airport to receive him and they will then proceed to meet with President Husni Mubarak.

Shultz' visit to Cairo comes within the framework of consultations between the two countries on the Middle East and the Lebanese question, particularly in connection with the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon. The visit also aims at acquainting Cairo with the results of George Shultz' talks during his current tour in Saudi Arabia, Syria, Lebanon and Israel.

Lebanon, Chad on Agenda

NC070821 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0745 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Cairo, 7 Jul (MENA) — *Al-Ahram* has said that the talks which President Husni Mubarak will hold separately today with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson during their respective visits to Cairo within their current separate tours to the area, will deal with two basic topics: First, the developments of the situation in the Middle East and the results of their discussions with the other Arab sides in an effort to solve the Lebanese problem; and second, the situation in Chad.

Al-Ahram has added that Egypt will emphasize — at the talks to be held also by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali with the U.S. secretary of state and with the French minister of external relations — the need to work toward bringing about the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon as well as the need to halt foreign aggression on Chad.

'Ali Receives Message From Lebanese Envoy

NC051505 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1358 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Cairo, 5 Jul (MENA) — Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has received a message from Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salim.

'Ali received the message during his meeting today with 'Abd ar-Rahman as-Sulh, head of Lebanese interests mission in Egypt, who arrived in Cairo yesterday from Lebanon following his consultations there.

In a statement following the meeting, As-Sulh said that the message expresses gratitude and appreciation for the Arab Republic of Egypt under the leadership of President Mubarak for its stand on the Lebanese issue, for all the initiatives taken by Egypt, and for Egypt's interest in the Lebanese issue and the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

As-Sulh added that all of Lebanon's official and popular leaders appreciate the Egyptian leadership and people for their efforts and interest in solving the Lebanese issue.

On the current situation, As-Sulh said that Lebanon is eager to have a fixed schedule for the withdrawal in a way that would make any withdrawal a part of the framework for a comprehensive withdrawal. In other words, Lebanon rejects any partial withdrawal and believes that such a withdrawal would be a step toward partitioning. It is necessary for any withdrawal to be within the context of the Lebanese viewpoint, namely a comprehensive withdrawal.

Concerning what is taking place on Lebanese territory, particularly in the Al-Biqa' area, As-Sulh expressed his country's sorrow, and added: We do not consider the events in that area to be in the interest of either Lebanon or the Arab states. We hope that these Arab differences and conflicts will end, especially on the Lebanese arena.

As-Sulh concluded his statement by saying: We in Lebanon feel that Egypt is [words indistinct] for every effort and its spontaneous response to the Lebanese issue and people as if the Lebanese issue were that of the Egyptian people. We appreciate, respect, and welcome this feeling.

Hatim Returns to Cairo From Japan Visit 6 July

NC061023 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Dr Muhammad 'Abd al-Qadir Hatim, the supervisor general of the Specialized National Councils, returned to Cairo from Tokyo early this morning at the end of his visit to Japan in his capacity as head of the Egyptian-Japanese Friendship Society.

After his arrival Hatim said that during his visit, he held a number of meetings with the Japanese prime minister, the foreign minister, and the trade relations minister on strengthening friendship between the two countries. Hatim pointed out that the Japanese prime minister has decided to visit Egypt in response to an invitation extended to him by President Mubarak during his recent visit to Japan.

Amman Weekly: Egypt To Supply Iraq With MIG's

JN070717 Amman Akhbar Al-Usbu' in Arabic 7 Jul 83 pp 1, 28

[Excerpt] The visit to Cairo by Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz has produced important results in terms of promoting relations between Egypt and Iraq and the Arab-Egyptian relations. Arab sources in Cairo have mentioned that the Egyptian and Iraqi sides have agreed on elevating bilateral diplomatic representation and on reviving the technical and economic agreements previously signed between Cairo and Baghdad. It has also been agreed that Egypt will supply Iraq with MIG-21's and MIG-23's as well as with Soviet-built tanks, artillery pieces, and various types of arms.

Communique: 2 Iranians Killed, Others Seek Refuge

JN061640 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1610 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Jul (INA) — A military communique has put Iranian losses during the past 24 hours at two killed in the central sector and two vehicles, one observation post, and five infantry positions destroyed.

The military communique issued by the Armed Forces General Command this evening states that several Iranian soldiers sought refuge with our forward units in the northern sector of the battlefield and were evacuated to the rear lines. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 1,144 issued by the Armed Forces General Command.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The valiant soldiers of Iraq and the Arab nation pursue their courageous activities in the operational sectors against the forces of the expansionist Iranian regime. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Our forward units struck enemy troop concentrations and positions opposite their positions in the central sector of the battlefield with all types of weapons, killing two and destroying one vehicle, one observation post, and five infantry positions.

2. Escaping the oppression and terrorism of the bloody Khomeyniite regime, several Iranian soldiers yesterday sought refuge with our forward units in the northern sector of the battlefield and were safely evacuated to the rear lines. One enemy vehicle was also destroyed, and its occupants were killed or wounded in another area of the same sector.

ATH-THAWRAH Warns Iran Against New Offensive

JN061304 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0730 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Jul (INA) — *Ath-Thawrah* has asserted that the new offensive the Iranian enemy is preparing against Iraq will be completely defeated and crushed and will be the beginning of the end for the regime of charlatanism, rancor, and hostile ambitions.

In its news analysis today, *Ath-Thawrah* adds: All the measures, decrees, and appeals the Tehran radio addressed to the Iranians calling on them to volunteer fall within the framework of the Iranian regime's preparations for a new offensive against Iraq. The paper indicates that the severe military service laws and the cancellation of exemption from military service fall within the framework of the general mobilization which the Iranian rulers are declaring again, forgetting that they have been declaring a state of general alert since the beginning of their criminal aggression against our people.

Ath-Thawrah adds: All these measures reflect the extent of the Iranian regime's isolation and its diminishing ability to mobilize manpower to cope with the needs of war, especially after the Iraqis have destroyed a big and essential part of its hostile war machine. The paper points out that the exposure of the Iranian regime's hostile and expansionist nature before the Iranian people and the people's realization that they are being dragged to a lost and destructive war without any practical or logical justification made these people gradually move away from the ruling Khomeyniite clique and its mad war against Iraq. Consequently, Iran's rulers were forced to adopt such measures.

Ath-Thawrah says: While this is taking place in Iran — a country which is afflicted by its suspect rulers — Iraq's leadership announced the demobilization of a group of fighters out of great and absolute confidence in the Iraqi Armed Forces' ability to crush and destroy any new hostile adventure by the suspect Iranian regime.

Saddam Husayn To Visit Egypt After 'Id al-Fitr

GF061515 Kuwait As-Siyasah in Arabic 5 Jul 83 p 1

["Exclusive" report from Cairo]

[Excerpt] Iraqi President Saddam Husayn is expected to visit Cairo after 'Id al-Fitr. This visit comes in the framework of a great improvement in bilateral relations in the past few months, which includes Egypt's provision of various forms of military aid to Iraq, such as specifying that a big factory willprovide the Iraq Army with spare parts for planes and tanks in the war against Iran.

5 Libyan Pilots Said Detained on Coup Charges

JN031438 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1400 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] London, 3 Jul (INA) — Libyan opposition sources said here today that the Libyan regime arrested five Libyan pilots a few days ago on charges of planning a military coup to overthrow Al-Qadhdhafi's regime.

The same sources also said that the so-called chief of the Libyan intelligence apparatus, Qadhdhaf ad-Dam, and his ilk have arrested over the past few months a number of Libyan officers from the various branches of the Armed Forces on charges of perpetrating a military coup to overthrow Al-Qadhdhafi's regime.

The Libyan opposition affirmed that they will step up their struggle to overthrow the regime in Libya, which involves Libya and its Arab people in matters not serving the cause of the Arab struggle.

France's Cheysson Arrives in Baghdad 6 July

JN061756 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1750 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Jul (INA) — French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson arrived here this evening at the head of a delegation on a short visit to Iraq. He was welcomed on arrival by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Dailies Comment on U.S. Efforts in Middle East

SAWT ASH-SHA'B Article

JN060912 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 6 Jul 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Timing of the Two Visits Is a Joint Effort," the newspaper *Sawt ash-Sha'b* says: U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' visit to a number of the region's capitals with that of French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson to the same capitals is not merely a coincidence. It is also not surprising that they made similar statements on the region's issues. They said they came to the region to acquaint themselves with the parties' viewpoints on the region's issues and stressed the need for the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from Lebanon. At the same time, they expressed cautious optimism about prospects of an imminent solution to the Lebanese crisis.

Therefore, we can say that the U.S. and French officials' tours fall within the framework of a joint U.S.-French effort, although not reaching the level of a joint initiative, to accelerate the withdrawal of the foreign troops from Lebanon and pave the way for an overall settlement of the Middle East conflict. Despite its distinctive relations with Syria and Lebanon and its political weight in Europe, France cannot move in the region without consulting and coordinating with the United States because such a move falls within the framework of the vital and strategic Western interests in the Middle East.

Sawt ash-Sha'b adds: The United States, through its intensive diplomacy, is seeking to secure the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from Lebanon, and needs a moderate party such as France to persuade the parties concerned to complete the settlement process of the Lebanese crisis.

Therefore, Cheysson's tour of the same capitals aims at supporting U.S. efforts and adding European impact to that of the United States.

Syria, which received the U.S. secretary of state despite its propaganda campaign against U.S. policy and the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, will soften its position during its talks with Cheysson because France, which represents the EEC, is considered a neutral party that can be trusted with regard to the terms and pledges relating to the settlement process.

Israel, which has no confidence in France, also needs a side to support the U.S. position in light of the Israeli terms and guarantees when it decides to withdraw from Lebanon.

Sawt ash-Sha'b continues: The U.S. and French sides do not expect decisive results from their joint efforts because none of the parties concerned will say its final word during the current talks. Syria and Israel are demanding high prices for their withdrawal from Lebanon, a fact that casts doubt on any effort at the current stage. As a result of the absence of a clear and specific plan to achieve settlement, matters will remain as they are for a while and it will be difficult to predict any outcome in the foreseeable future.

JORDAN TIMES Editorial

JN070758 Amman Jordan Times in English 7-8 Jul 83 p 4

[Editorial: "'Yes' Must Not Come"]

[Text] Policies pursued in the Middle East by successive U.S. administrations have never been balanced enough to secure an Arab-Israeli settlement based on peace and justice. In the aftermath of Israel's invasion of Lebanon and its disastrous impact on U.S.-Arab relations in general, however, America's biggest mistake is apt to come if and when Washington allows Israel to redeploy its forces in Lebanon, as the Israeli Government now wants.

In the words of one senior U.S. official quoted by an Israeli journalist recently: "There is nothing more permanent than a temporary arrangement. With any redeployment of Israeli troops south of the Al-Awwali River will come new fortifications and new military infrastructure. Soon a security fence will be erected by the Israelis to prevent guerrilla infiltration, and before you know it, you have a new Israel-Lebanon border. The problem is that this new border would be 30 miles north of the frontier line."

But that is not all; the Americans must be aware of the other consequences of any new Israeli entrenchment in Lebanon, according to agreed timetables or under any guise.

From their experience with the Israelis on the Reagan initiative of 1 September, the Reagan administration cannot possibly continue to just think that "peace is a winner" and leave the Begin government to pursue its expansionist aims and plans in the meantime. If that experience taught the Americans anything, it should be that Israel would not withdraw from any Arab territory of its own accord, especially when the Jewish state feelssafe and strong, both in Washington and at home.

Furthermore, the U.S. should in no way understimate the regional forces that would actually settle for dividing Lebanon into north, south and east, let alone those that are actually preparing for a divided Lebanon and are eagerly awaiting Israel's first step in that direction. If the U.S. Administration indeed wants an independent and sovereign Lebanon, Washington cannot but stick to its condition that all foreign forces leave at once, and must continue to do everything possible to achieve it.

Secretary of State George Shultz, following many hours of talks in Damascus yesterday, may have been discouraged by Syria's firm opposition to the Lebanon-Israel withdrawal agreement of May 17, as one way of breaking the current deadlock in negotiations over Lebanon. But this is not a good enough reason for American diplomacy to try to treat the effect and forget the cause of all troubles in the region. To use the Israeli threat of redeployment as pressure tactics against the Arabs would certainly backfire on the Americans who need every drop of Arab support for their interests at this critical time.

Nobody is saying there is an easy way out from the Lebanese quagmire now. But let us and the Americans be clear on one point: All that Israel needs for another de facto annexation of more Arab territory is a "yes" from Washington to redeploy in Lebanon.

This "yes" must not come, as much of what is left of America's credibility with the Arabs is very much at stake.

European Council Delegation Pays Visit

Meets With Information Minister

JN061438 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah said that the Palestinian issue is the basic issue in the region. During a meeting with the European Council's Political Committee delegation in his office this morning, Abu 'Awdah said that the reason for the failure of peace efforts in the region lies in the fact that the proposed initiatives disregard the reality of the Palestinian issue which is the main issue in the Middle East conflict. He pointed out that any effort which neglects this fact and deals only with its results will not lead to the desired peace in the region.

Abu 'Awdah also asserted that Jordan supports the independence of the Palestinian decisionmaking to prevent the PLO from becoming a tool in the hands of Arab regimes for the implementation of their internal and international policies. Abu 'Awdah pointed out the importance of the European parliamentarians' role in solving the Middle East issue if they work for establishing a peace front on the basis of the spirit of UN Resolution 242 which equates land to peace and acknowledges the right of the Palestinian people to determine their future and identity on their territory.

Abu 'Awdah said: Resolution 242 remains the solid basis for balanced peace, especially in light of Israeli expansion in the occupied Arab territory — an illegal expansion by a country without borders. He added that Europe cannot exonerate itself from the responsibility of participating in achieving a just and lasting peace in the region on the pretext that the United States has more influence over Israel than Europe. This is what we usually hear from the European representatives.

Kamal ad-Dajani, National Consultative Council [NCC] first deputy speaker, today received the European parliamentary delegation. Ad-Dajani reviewed Jordan's stand on the Palestinian issue in particular, and the region's issues in general, a stand which is based on the firm principles in which it believes, asserting the need for achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the region that will guarantee the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. He said there will be no peace in the region without Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of all the rights of the Palestinian people.

A number of NCC members and the NCC secretary general attended the meeting.

Meets With King Husayn

JN061602 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Amman, 6 Jul (PETRA) — His Majesty King Husayn received at the Royal Hashemite Court this afternoon the European Council's Political Committee delegation which is visiting Jordan. His majesty told the delegation about the dimensions of the developments in the current situation in the Middle East and the nature of the challenges facing it. His majesty warned against the polarization of the region which would infringe on its identity, dignity, and future generations.

His majesty affirmed that the Palestinian issue is the central and basic issue in the Middle East and that the absence of a just, permanent, and comprehensive solution to it is the reason for its loss of security and stability.

His majesty explained the Jordanian position which is based on the inadmissibility of the seizure of land through war, as stipulated by UN Resolution 242 which necessitates the complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories and the guaranteeing of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to determine their fate and future on their national soil.

His majesty reviewed the initiatives aimed at achieving peace in the region, including the Arab plan, which was approved by the Fes summit on the basis of the UN and Security Council resolutions, the Reagan plan, and other peace initiatives which were proposed on the basis of the return of the occupied Arab territories in return for peace.

His majesty explained that Israel is placing obstacles in the path of peace by rejecting peace initiatives, continuing to occupy Palestinian and Lebanese territories, and intensifying the construction of settlements in the occupied Arab territories.

He reviewed the situation in the Palestinian arena, affirming the importance of the PLO's unity, independent will, and decisionmaking. He also stressed the importance of noninterference in the organization's affairs, warning of the dangers of its division.

His majesty affirmed that the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue always aims to rescue the Palestinian land, liberate the Palestinian people, and achieve just and comprehensive peace in the region.

His majesty noted the importance of an effective and positive role by the European countries to contribute to the just peace settlement efforts on the strength of the close links, geographical factors, and common interests between these countries and the Arab world.

His majesty reviewed the various aspects of the Lebanese crisis, affirming the importance of complete Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory.

He also stressed the need for supporting regain its sovereignty.

In his discussion his majesty also touched on the Iraqi-Iranian war and Iran's ambitions to expand and interefere in neighboring Arab countires. The meeting was attended by the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the court minister, and the chief chamberlain.

Al-Wazzan Escapes Assassination Attempt 7 July

NC070805 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0743 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan escaped an assassination attempt this morning when a booby-trapped car exploded in the As-Sanayi' area about 100 meters from Government House.

President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil contacted Prime Minister al-Wazzan a short while ago congratulating him on his escape and denouncing the incident.

Details available so far indicate that the booby-trapped car, a Honda Civic station wagon, was parked near the residence of Deputy Fu'ad Lahhud in the as-Sanayi' area. At 0820 an amount of explosive material estimated at 1 kg went off 1 minute after Prime Minister al-Wazzan's motorcade passed by on his way to Government House. Fire broke out in the car soon after Prime Minister al-Wazzan entered Government House. Roads were immediately sealed off and military expert Commissioned Warrant Officer Yusuf Bitar examined the booby-trapped car. It appeared to him that it included a clothing bag containing 11 anti-vehicle mines estimated at 50 kg of explosive material attached to 19 electrical detonators and 3 ordinary detonators, connected to a timeclock, whereby the last quantity would explode seconds after the first so as to cause as many casualties and damage as possible. Expert Bitar defused the detonators and isolated the explosive material. The charges are of Russian, Yugoslav, and French make.

In a contact by the national information agency with Prime Minister al-Wazzan, the prime minister said that he is following up the investigation to ascertain the implications of the criminal action. The explosion caused no casualties but destroyed several vehicles and windows in nearby buildings. Criminal investigation men have taken fingerprints from the vehicle which carried a false license plate 212520.

Al-Wazzan Inspects Scene

NC070810 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0750 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Prime Minsiter Shfiq al-Wazzan, accompanied by military public prosecutor Shaykh As'ad Jirmanus and several officers, have now proceeded to the place where the booby-trapped car exploded to inspect the scene. It appeared that the explosives weighed about 70 kg, of which only 5 kg went off.

Al-Wazzan Comments

NC070915 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0840 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Commenting on the assassination attempt from which he escaped, Prime Minister al-Wazzan made the following statement a short while ago to our correspondent:

[Begin recording] In fact I felt nothing new. We in Lebanon have been passing through the ugliest phases for several years, and we have seen the ugliest crimes of all sorts and at all levels. We have seen many people die for a reason and for no reason. Like any public official we constantly feel that we are exposed to such incidents and such actions, which mostly affect innocent people, which will not end stances, and which will not change practices or faith.

We defied death when planes were dropping bombs, and we are all believers who fear nothing, because every man has his own destiny. Our consolation is the affection of the people, and my consolation also is that deep in my conscience I feel that I am serving my homeland and those whom I represent. I hope that we can soon get rid of all these methods which are never useful in building nations.

[Unidentified speaker] Mr Prime Minister, can we say that this is an indication of the general political situation?

[Al-Wazzan] I cannot consider it an indication or otherwise as long as this is one in a series of actions we have been experiencing for many years. Therefore, we are proceeding on our course. I am not saying this out of defiance to anyone or out of egoism but out of our complete faith in our course to serve our dear homeland, Lebanon. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Prime Minister al-Wazzan has been contacted by President Amin al-Jumayyil, former President Sulayman Franjiyah, former Prime Ministers Salim al-Huss and Rashid as-Sulh, and several politicians.

A security source has said that the security authorities have obtained information about the description of the person who drove the booby-trapped car and parked it at about 100 meters from Government House. The source added that a mistake in assembling the explosive device prevented the detonation of all the explosive materials, which weighed about 70 kg.

Foreign Minister's Car Burns in Collision; No Casualties

NC062031 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] While the motorcade of Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan was returning from the dinner banquet given by the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY this evening, a collision took place between Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim's car and a civilian car on the Al-Judaydah highway. The car of Minister Salim was burned, but no one was hurt. It is noteworthy that Foreign Minister Salim was riding in the prime minister's vehicle. The car which was burned is an armored Mercedes 500. It collided with Chevrolet Vega, causing it to catch fire immediately.

VOL: More on Collision

NC062152 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2115 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Contrary to what security sources have reported some time ago, it has become clear to the Voice of Lebanon that Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim was inside his car when it collided with a Chevrolet Vega belonging to Antoine Qattan. The collision took place while Minister Salim was returning from a dinner banquet

held by the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY this evening. It has become clear that the car which burned was the Vega. Smoke rose from the burning car and spread to the foreign minister's car, giving the impression that it was the minister's car which was burned. What is important is that no one was hurt.

Al-Jumayyil Briefs Cabinet on Shultz' Visit
NC061347 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1155 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Excerpts] It appears that our correspondent in the Republican Palace, Joe Sa'adah, is on the line to report on the Cabinet meeting:

[Begin live telephone dispatch] At today's session the Cabinet passed several legislative decrees.

President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil opened the session by briefing the Cabinet on U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' visit to the area, describing it as important because it provides an opportunity for exchanging several ideas regarding solutions that can be proposed and discussed soon.

It is known that the visit was at U.S. President Ronald Reagan's request preparatory to the Lebanese president's visit to Washington this month.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan spoke about the internal situation. He emphasized the need for prosecuting all those who breach the security so as to put an end to the lack of security which certain areas beyond the Lebanese state's control are complaining about.

At Prime Minister al-Wazzan's suggestion, the Cabinet referred the case of the Al-Bahsas massacre to the Judiciary Council. [end live telephone dispatch]

Salim Briefs Arab, Foreign Envoys 6 July
NC061300 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] While U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is having talks in Damascus, Foreign and Expatriates Affairs Minister Dr Elie Salim is continuing his diplomatic activity.

This morning he met with the heads of Arab and foreign diplomatic missions accredited to Lebanon.

The meeting was held in the Sursuq Museum in the presence of Foreign Ministry Secretary General Ambassador Fu'ad at-Turk and Political Affairs Director Ambassador Khalil Makkawi.

Minister Salim expressed the hope of meeting with heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Lebanon once a month, circumstances permitting, to brief them on the government's policy so that they may be on the same wavelength as the government in respect to the basic stances.

These stances include: the renewal of UNIFIL's mandate; the Lebanese-Israeli agreement following its ratification by the Chamber of Deputies; the relations between Lebanon and Syria; the stances regarding the Arab world; the government's plan regarding previous and current developments; the government's future views in relation to the situation in Lebanon — particularly as certain questions are being posed and fears are being raised over the partial and comprehensive withdrawals — the theme of partition; and other rumors and fears.

Minister Salim briefed the diplomats on the moves and contacts Lebanon is holding concerning the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanese territory and the restoration of the state's sovereignty and control over all its territory.

Diplomatic sources said that the purpose of the meeting, which lasted 1 hour, was to draw up a complete structure of the Lebanese policy. Some ambassadors posed questions regarding U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' mission in the area and his talks with senior Lebanese officials, the renewal of UNIFIL's mandate, partial withdrawals and how Lebanon will face this possibility.

Questions were also posed on how to deal with UNIFIL, which is exposed to some harassment by unlawful groups.

The foreign minister answered the diplomats' questions outlining clearly the government's policy on all these issues.

Al-Wazzan Speaks at Dinner on Lebanese Situation
NC062014 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] A dinner which broke the fast was given this evening by the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY in honor of Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, and was attended by [former] President Charles Hilu, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil, and a number of ministers, deputies, and personalities. Prime Minister al-Wazzan delivered a speech in which he dealt with the current Lebanese situation, and the importance of the unity of all internal Lebanese forces in order to save Lebanon from the occupations. He also spoke about those who make conditions from beyond the borders, as if Lebanon is not an independent state. He then spoke about the brothers whose contributions have not been on the level of the honor of brotherhood and the honor of the Arab nation of which we are a part. He also referred to Lebanon's friends, foremost of which is the United States which can exert pressure on Israel by virtue of its strength and thus ensure support and assistance for Lebanon.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan maintained that Shultz' visit to the area was the result of raising the Lebanese voice in the ears of those who should listen. He considered that this welcome visit may produce positive results.

However, if such positive results are not produced, he said, there is an alternative about which he did not want to talk now — although it is not detached from the unity of the Lebanese will and the readiness of the Lebanese people to sacrifice their blood for the sake of Lebanon.

Prime Minister Interviewed by AL-HAWADITH
PM071006 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic
8 Jul pp 16-18

[Interview with Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan by 'Izzat Safi in Beirut — date not given]

[Excerpts] *Al-Hawadith*: President Amin al-Jumayyil is going to Washington on 20 July in response to an invitation from President Ronald Reagan. What is behind this invitation? Is a solution nearer?

Al-Wazzan: You know that we are still insisting that the United States honor its pledges and responsibilities with regard to ensuring Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. This is because, on the strength of these pledges, we have gambled entirely on the U.S. stand in our firm belief that it is the country that can influence Israel in view of the fact that it is the one that provides it with military and material support and defends it in the international arena. It is also the one that comes to its rescue when it is in a difficult military situation or uses its veto against UN resolutions. The one who gives is the one who influences. What has been achieved so far is somewhat satisfactory to us, particularly after the departure of the Israelis from Beirut and after we have been able, thanks to U.S. assistance, to reject many of the Israeli terms in return for withdrawal. We have seen this in difficult and exhausting negotiations.

Today, as a result of our insistence on the Americans continuing the efforts to ensure withdrawal, it appears that the U.S. side wants to discuss certain matters and so it has extended an invitation to President al-Jumayyil to visit Washington on a fixed date.

If President al-Jumayyil has not so far (28 June) officially declared his acceptance or rejection of the visit it means that he is still considering what could be achieved from this visit, which he would like to be fruitful with regard to withdrawals and the liberation of Lebanon.

Al-Hawadith: Does that mean that there are certain reservations about accepting the U.S. President's invitation?

Al-Wazzan: No, there are no reservations, but his excellency the president wishes to ensure the means of success for this visit.

Al-Hawadith: What is new about the U.S. stand?

Al-Wazzan: Whatever is new is bound to crystallize gradually; I cannot tell what it is at present, particularly since your question comes at a time when we are expecting a visit by Ambassador Habib and his aides.

Al-Hawadith: There is talk about a partial Israeli withdrawal. Whereas such a withdrawal could mean an easing of tension, particularly in the mountain area, it could also give rise to fear of its effects on the general situation and the total solution. How do you view this event if it takes place?

Al-Wazzan: The Israeli withdrawal being talked about by some people is a partial withdrawal which the Israelis describe with a special term, which is "redeployment of forces." We have rejected and still reject this measure because it achieves many gains for Israel, especially in view of the fact that the world will see Israel as having honored its commitment of withdrawal and will therefore treat it accordingly. This is particularly true since the world has come to look at Israel in this manner as soon as the agreement was signed and to believe that it wishes to submit to the international will. The lifting of the ban on U.S. arms shipments to it and the recent lifting of economic measures against it by the EC is the best evidence of this. Bearing in mind Israel's daily military losses as a result of attacks by the Lebanese resistance and the impact this has on the internal situation, where we hear and read about reports of demonstrations by Israeli conscripts, we realize how much Israel will benefit from partial withdrawal.

We in Lebanon could benefit from this only in the area from which there will be withdrawal, but we will lose the international pressure in favor of our cause and the American and non-American enthusiasm in supporting our demand for total withdrawal. Also, partial withdrawal will prolong the crisis and the occupation of the remaining parts of the land. This would help normalization [as published] and expose us to potential dangers of which actual partition is not the least.

But it appears that our success in preventing a partial Israeli withdrawal so far may not continue because we can see an Israeli determination for the "redeployment of forces" next month (July).

Al-Hawadith: You were a lwayer before you became prime minister. The agreement with Israel does not stipulate Syrian withdrawal as a condition for its implementation. This condition is the stumbling block. Why did you accept such a condition, which is not included in the text of the agreement?

Al-Wazzan: In the Lebanese-Israeli agreement we did not accept Syrian withdrawal as a condition for the implementation of the agreement. Israel tried to impose this condition but we rejected it. Israel exchanged letters with the U.S. Government which were considered a condition for the implementation of the agreement. For our part we exchanged letters with the U.S. Government asserting that Israel's procrastination will prompt us to abrogate or suspend the agreement. This was our answer to any conditions in this respect. Reaching an agreement obliging Israel to withdraw is better than leaving the matter outstanding, allowing the occupation to continue, and thus remaining at the mercy of various events and developments which might not be in the interest of Lebanon or the Arabs. It was for this reason that in our letters to the United States we said that we reserve the right to suspend the agreement rather than talking about abrogating it, because abrogating it could become an Israeli gain.

Al-Hawadith: Where is the solution in the midst of these complications? Do you believe that war is likely to break out between Syria and Israel, which, as some believe, might hasten a solution in Lebanon or otherwise?

Al-Wazzan: The war atmosphere has continued to prevail since Israel's invasion of our land last year. War, which some believe will hasten a solution, will not have guaranteed results and no

party should encourage it. We do not exclude the possibility of war breaking out in the area, but we will not be the cause of it. We want to achieve Israeli withdrawal and the withdrawal of all the non-Lebanese forces. I do not think that war would lead to this; rather, its results might affect not only Lebanon but the whole area.

Al-Hawadith: You are likely to be heading the team that might negotiate with Syria regarding the withdrawal of its forces, but it is observed that Damascus is not satisfied with your role. You have probably heard this and read about it. How will you behave with the Syrian officials?

Al-Wazzan: We are looking forward to excellent relations with sisterly Syria. We said this during our visit to Damascus and during the foreign minister's subsequent visit. We are ready to discuss all matters of common interest between the two countries with the aim of achieving full agreement on them. We still adhere to our stand. In any dialogue with Syria we will adhere to our stand. Anyone who wants to be satisfied with our role must take into consideration the stand on which this role is based, which is a purely Lebanese Arab stand.

Al-Hawadith: What is the effect of the "Palestinian war" in Al-Biqa' on the situation in Lebanon and the possibilities of a solution?

Al-Wazzan: The Palestinians are part of the Arab situation — an important part because withdrawal is also concerned. I have already said that what is happening in Lebanon concerns us as Lebanese because of its effect on the political situation. But what matters to us is to avoid divisions which, in the final analysis, are harmful for the Palestinian cause, to which we are committed. Moreover, these divisions are reflected on Lebanese territory, whose inhabitants have had enough of destruction and ruination as a result of various conflicts.

Al-Hawadith: What was the Palestinian resistance's response to the Lebanese Government's objection to the return of PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat and some of the resistance leaders to the north and Al-Biqa'?

Al-Wazzan: We have received no response from the Palestinian resistance regarding our objection to the return of the PLO leader and some resistance leaders to the north and Al-Biqa'. We are looking forward to a dialogue with the Palestinian leaders that would ensure the full extension of Lebanese legitimacy on our territory and the preservation of the Palestinian people's rights and dignity.

Arab League Envoy As-Sid Makes Statement, Leaves

NC061307 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Arab League secretary general's special envoy Hammad as-Sid today left Beirut to brief Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi on the results of his talks with Lebanese officials concerning Lebanon's proposal for convening an Arab summit conference to study the Lebaense issue.

At the airport, As-Sid said:

[Begin recording] During my stay in Beirut, the talks dealt with the outcome of the first stage of the Arab League secretary general's tour, which he made immediately after his recent visit to Lebanon. It was an opportunity to affirm the Arab League secretary general's constant interest in the developments in the situation in Lebanon, particularly in the current circumstances and in face of the Israeli maneuvers, which through partial withdrawal aim to achieve the plot for partitioning Lebanon. I will brief the secretary general on the details of the clear Lebanese stance regarding this plot — a stance that calls for full Israeli withdrawal from all Lebanese territory. In light of the current moves in the Arab arena, the Arab League secretary general is continuing his talks with Arab leaders, and he is expected within the next few weeks to return to Beirut to resume his talks with Lebanese officials and to brief them on details of the present Arab stance. [end recording]

Cheysson To Arrive for Brief Visit 7 July

NC071016 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson will arrive in Beirut this afternoon to meet with Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim, who invited Cheysson to visit Lebanon, and with senior officials to brief them on the talks and contacts which he had during his recent tour to some Arab capitals and Israel, and which are connected with the Lebanese question.

Cheysson is due to leave Lebanon for Egypt tonight.

Press on Shultz' Talks, Dialogue With Syria

NC060842 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Press review]

[Excerpts] The newspaper *An-Nahar* says that U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' visit to Syria is in fact consequent upon the two countries' admission of the importance of and need for a dialogue andof the dangers if one is not conducted. Since the beginning of the seventies the successive U.S. Administrations have realized the importance of the Syrian role in the area. Former U.S. Secretary of State Dr Kissinger coined the basic saying in the area's history:—namely, that there can be no war without Egypt, no peace without Syria. President Reagan's administration is aware and convinced of these facts. The United States desires a dialogue with Syria because of considerations related to the situation in Lebanon and the Middle East, and because of the U.S. belief, as Secretary Shultz himself declared, that Syria is a state friendly to the Soviet Union, not a state in the Soviet orbit.

The paper says that Syria also finds itself facing several good things by keeping the door open for dialogue with the United States because shutting the door to Washington will not abolish the basic fact in Syrian calculations; namely, that the United States is present in the area and holds many cards. Moreover, in

case of a Syrian-U.S. alienation it will make it inevitable for Syria to further consolidate its relations with the Soviet Union.

Under the title "Shultz, the Lebanese, Syrians, and Israelis," *An-Anwar says:* *No one knows the secret papers in Secretary* Shultz' file but there are three open papers in his mission: 1) To affirm the stable U.S. stance in Lebanon; 2) To attempt to change the Syrian stance on the agreement and withdrawals; 3) To seek not to change the Israeli stance regarding the comprehensive withdrawal according to the agreement, and subsequently not to kill the agreement by a unilateral partial withdrawal.

The paper believes that the success is still within the framework of the first paper because Secretary Shultz has reiterated in Beirut that he adheres to his agreement and that President Reagan's administration insists on its three goals in Lebanon; namely, the comprehensive withdrawals, restoration of sovereignty and independence, and establishment of security arrangements that will allay the fears of Lebanon's neighbors.

Syrian Reinforcements Seen on Dahr al-Baydar Road
NC061934 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 6 Jul 83

[text] Our correspondent in Al-Biqa' reports that fresh Syrian reinforcements were seen today along the Dahr al-Baydar road in a manner that raises many questions.

IDF Starts Thinning-Out Operation in Al-Biqa'
NC070616 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] In order to thin out the Israeli forces on the Al-Biqa' front, tanks and armored vehicles were yesterday removed from an Israeli camp south of Majdal Balhis. Trailers carrying tanks and armored vehicles were seen leaving Al-Biqa' toward Israel while a limited rotation operation was carried out among the infantry ranks.

VOL Reports Casualties in Sidon Explosion
NC062200 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2115 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon correspondent in Sidon ascertained this evening that there were casualties in the explosion which took place on the Sayniq Bridge, south of Sidon, this evening. The explosion was followed by bursts of gunfire. The explosion was directed at a patrol of Major Sa'd Haddad's forces. The explosion hit a vehicle which was passing over the bridge. One person was slightly wounded and treated on the spot and another person suffered from burns and was taken to Marj 'Uyun Hospital.

Tripoli Committee Accuses Army of Massacre
NC021654 Paris AFP in English 1604 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Tripoli, Lebanon, July 2 (AFP) — The Higher Coordination Committee of the northern Lebanese capital of Tripoli today accused the Lebanese Army secret service of planning and carrying out the "Al-Bahsas massacre" here June 16.

A Lebanese Army source today denied the accusation, saying neither "the Army or the officers of the Army" had anything to do with the massacre, in which 15 people were killed and six others wounded at the southern entrance to Tripoli by unidentified gunmen in a car.

The source said the Syrian Army was responsible for security in Tripoli.

The committee, which groups Tripoli's main political parties, said in a communique today that it was detaining three suspects who had made complete confessions.

It said officers of the Army secret service in northern Lebanon had "planned and carried out the massacre through the intermediary of four agents, including one Lebanese Army soldier."

Massacre Responsibility Denied
NC021956 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] An official military source this evening denied the accusations that have been directed against a security organ in connection with the recent incidents in Tripoli, particularly the Al-Bahsas massacre.

The source explained that the Syrian Army is responsible for security in Tripoli, that the Lebanese security organs have all the names and infromation pertaining to the northern incidents, and that the security organs will in due course disclose the names of the perpetrators of these incidents as well as the quarters that are behind them.

Death Toll From Collapsed Building at Four
NC062046 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] At 1930 today, the rescue teams pulled out the body of a Frenchman named (Roulan Bruno) from under the debris of the demolished building in the Al-Manarah area in Beirut. This brings the total number of dead to four. It is believed that there are nine more people still under the debris.

Major Haddad Interviewed on Fate of His Area
NC061500 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1235 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] In an interview a Voice of Lebanon correspondent in southern Lebanon conducted with Major Sa'd Haddad and in answer to a question on the fate of the free Lebanon state in case the Israeli forces withdraw, Haddad said: The state of free Lebanon will continue and we hope that all of Lebanon will be free.

Asked his reason for rejecting the Israeli withdrawal, Haddad said: We first ask for a Syrian withdrawal and anyone who asks for anything else is not working in the interest of Lebanon.

Asked if in the case of a partial Israeli withdrawal, his state will be limited to a small area between the Al-'Awwali River to the north and the international Israeli border to the south, Haddad said: Temporarily we will be in the south but the mission remains to liberate all of Lebanon. Asked from whom Lebanon will be liberated since in the event the Israelis withdraw the Lebanese Army will take up the positions, Haddad said: If the Lebanese Army can reach the Al-'Awwali River, it will be good. What is important is to liberate Lebanon with Lebanese and not with foreigners.

Asked about the meaning of the identity cards that will be given by him to anyone entering his area, Haddad said: These are temporary identity cards and will not replace the Lebanese identity cards.

Concluding, Haddad said he expects that the fate of Tripoli will be the same as that of Al-Biqa' at present.

Further Reports on U.S. Secretary of State's Visit

Radio Monte Carlo Report

JN061332 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1210 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Telephone dispatch from Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Damascus Louis Faris — live or recorded]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who arrived in Damascus from Beirut yesterday evening, began his official meetings with senior Syrian officials this morning. First, Shultz and Khaddam held a session of talks at the Syrian Foreign Ministry. After less than 2 hours they all went to the presidential palace where President Hafiz al-Asad had a long meeting with them. The meeting was still in progress at the time of this bulletin. It has been going on for over 4 and 1/2 hours.

In addition to Khaddam, the following people attended the meeting on the Syrian side: Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs; and Rashid al-Kaylani, assistant foreign minister. Richard Fairbanks, Morris Draper, Nicholas Veliotes, John Hughes, and Geoffrey Kemp attended the meeting on the U.S. side, in addition to Richard Murphy, U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia who was a U.S. ambassador to Syria, and Robert Paganelli, U.S. ambassador in Damascus.

So far nothing has leaked about the talks because the meeting is still in progress. However, a Syrian source today commented on Shultz' statement yesterday in which Shultz said that he is not carrying a basket of gifts for Syria. The Syrian source said that Syria has no gift to offer in one way or another as the Syrian stands are well known and have been made public. These stands, the source added, are in harmony with the UN resolutions and the UN Charter.

The source said that Syria will inform Shultz of its adherence to the need to implement the UN Security Council Resolutions Nos 508 and 509 and that it will not agree to giving any gains to those whom he described as aggressors and outlaws. He added that Syria will inform Shultz that it has rejected and will always reject anything that harms its security and that of the Arab nation and under no circumstances will it accept an Israeli deployment in Lebanon at a distance not farther than 25 km from Damascus.

Meanwhile, the U.S. delegation's members are getting ready to fly to Israel as soon as the meeting is over. Shultz' companions have already left for the airport. Meanwhile, it has been learned that the U.S. secretary will leave the presidential palace directly for the airport.

In another development, the six-member special committee under Al-Fahum's chairmanship left Damascus for Tunis today for consultations with the PLO Executive Committee, which is expected to convene in the Tunisian capital this evening under the chairmanship of Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. The committee, however, will return to Damascus within a few days to resume its mission.

It seems that the committee has not yet made any eseential progress in settling the internecine Fatah differences or those differences between Yasir 'Arafat and Syria. However, Al-Fahum told journalists yesterday that the committee is carrying some ideas about solving the internecine Fatah crisis. He expressed cautious optimism at this stage. Perhaps one of the most important results the committee achieved was the two sides' commitment to cease fire, but this was not entrenched in an official agreement.

Talal Naji and Muhammad Khalifah, who represent the PFLP-GC and As-Sa'iqah in the PLO Executive Committee, are also expected to leave for Tunis.

There are reports about a limited clash this morning after an explosion in a center belonging to 'Arafat's supporters in Ta'l-baya in Al-Biqa'. The Syrian forces immediately intervened and stopped the clash less than 15 minutes after its eruption. There have been no reports about casulaties as yet.

Al-Asad-Shultz Meeting

JN061550 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] At 1000 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs; and Rashid al-Kaylani, assistant foreign minister.

On the U.S. side, the meeting was attended by Richard Fairbanks, Morris Draper, Nicholas Veliotes, John Hughes, Richard Murphy, Geoffrey Kemp, and U.S. Ambassador in Damascus Robert Paganelli.

The talks dealt with the situation resulting from the Lebanese-Israeli agreement and its repercussions on the region. After Shultz submitted the U.S. viewpoint, President Hafiz al-Asad explained Syria's stand and outlined, with facts and examples, the harm and the threats that this agreement will pose to the security and interests of Lebanon, Syria, and the Arab nation, and to just peace in the region. President al-Asad pointed out that the clauses in this agreement are more harmful and serious than those in the Camp David accords.

President Hafiz al-Asad stressed that the withdrawal of the Israeli forces of invasion from Lebanon without preconditions and gains is the sound course that would enable Lebanon to regain its legitimacy, independence, and national unity. President al-Asad reiterated Syria's unswerving concern over Lebanon's unity, sovereignty, independence, and Arab affiliation.

He explained that the agreement which is intended to be imposed on Lebanon fully contradicts Lebanon's unity, independence, and sovereignty, and cancels its Arab affiliation. In light of this assessment, Syria's stand on the agreement is a final stand.

The U.S. and Syrian sides were in agreement on the importance of Lebanon's unity and independence, and on the usefulness of pursuing the dialogue between them in service of Lebanon's unity and independence.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and his accompanying delegation left Damascus at 1600 today at the end of a visit during which he met with President Hafiz al-Asad. He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; the director of the Foreign Ministry Information Department; the director of the Foreign Ministry U.S. Affairs Department; and the chief of protocol. He was also seen off by the U.S. ambassador in Damascus and the embassy staff.

Departure Statement

JN061812 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1755 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Damascus, 6 Jul (SANA) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and his accompanying delegation left Damascus at 1600 today at the end of a visit to Syria during which he met with President Hafiz al-Asad. He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Foreign Ministry officials; and the U.S. ambassador in Damascus. In a statement to the press before his departure Shultz said: My talks with President Hafiz al-Asad focused on the Lebanese-Israeli agreement which we discussed in detail. We, however, did not agree on many points during our analysis of this agreement.

Palestine Broadcast

JN062032 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Palestine broadcast: Talk of the Return]

[Text] Brothers on the road to revolution and liberation: With the beginning of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' tour of the region, Israel began to redeploy its forces in Lebanon in a step which appears to be part of the major objective of the U.S. diplomacy to extricate Begin's cabinet from its dilemma in Lebanon as a result of the escalation of the operations of the Lebanese resistance against the Zionist forces on the one hand, and emergence of a violent political crisis on the other hand.

Observers have described the timing of Shultz' tour and the redeployment of the Zionist forces in Lebanon as a clear sign of the presence of a joint plan between Washington and Tel Aviv to partition Lebanon as prelude to creating serious changes in the region's situation, given that any encroachment upon Lebanon's geographical situation would create dramatic reactions in the Middle East.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' surprise tour of the region has created various reactions in political circles. Perhaps, saying that the U.S. efforts during this stage are mere test balloons within the framework of exchanging roles between Washington and Tel Aviv is the best description of the diplomatic activity which is accompanied by the stick and carrot policy. The U.S. concern about the Lebanese crisis is only a cover for a premeditated plan based on exacerbating the situation in the region in wake of the setbacks sustained by the Reagan plan. In this regard, informed political reports stressed that Washington and Tel Aviv are studying what has been described as preparations for a new starting point which would push the U.S. proposals to new positions.

Observers describe Shultz' current visit as one which tries to foresee developments within the U.S. zone of interests in an attempt to break the stalemate which affected the U.S. diplomacy in the region. Those observers draw the attention to the fact that the Reagan administration rushed Shultz to the region to sign the Israeli-Lebanese agreement in an attempt to compensate for the first setback of the U.S. diplomacy on the Palestinian-Jordanian dialogue and to give a new push to the U.S. onslaught. The U.S. quarters are trying to claim that Shultz' tour is normal and falls within the framework of the U.S. move to solve the matter of withdrawals from Lebanon. But the facts differ from that; the Reagan plan to solve the Middle East issue and to impose the Zionist-U.S. control over the entire region lies behind this tour. Among the objectives of this tour is to blackmail Lebanon and to force it to accept a partial Zionist withdrawal from its territories. This means partitioning Lebanon and maintaining the occupation on the part which remains under Zionist control. This also means increasing the U.S. troops within the multinational force. These troops will expand their deployment in the Lebanese territories and will replace the Zionist forces which will withdraw to the south. Thus, the United States would be confirming that it does not seek the achievement of a just and lasting solution to the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian question. In fact, it primarily seeks to entrench its strategic military positions through the strengthening of its military presence in Lebanon, Egypt, and other states in the region, and through the support for, and encouragement of its basic ally, Israel,to launch aggressions against the Arab states and to entrench its occupation of the Arab territories in the West Bank, Gaza, and southern Lebanon.

Damascus Radio Discusses U.S. Mideast Policy

JN061305 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Over the years, developments in the Middle East affirmed that the United States, rather than Syria, is responsible for hampering efforts to achieve a political settlement of the Middle East crisis. The United States is responsible for the aggressive Israeli actions and positions, which have prevented and are still preventing all the efforts from reaching any kind of settlements based on the UN charters and resolutions and international law. Syria and many politicians in the world including Paul McCloskey, an outstanding U.S. politician, have revealed U.S. responsibility for the aggressive Israeli actions. McCloskey recently said that were it not for unconditional U.S. aid, Israel would have refrained from its aggressive practices.

Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy, which refuses to recognize the UN charters calling for the right of all nations, including the Palestinian people, to self-determination on their national soil, led to several wars in the Middle East, created a trouble spot in the region, and undermined peace prospects. Were it not for full U.S. military aid, Israel would not have exercised such practices. This aid aims at guaranteeing Israel's military

superiority over all the Arab states. Israel's regional and economic ambitions are part of U.S. objectives in the region. Therefore, we cannot deny U.S. responsibility for Israel's policy and positions. We cannot accept alleged U.S. failure to influence Israel's government or accept its role in mediating between the parties. We cannot allow it to handle the region's crisis on a unilateral basis because the U.S. Government did not announce that it would support the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the need for the withdrawal of the aggressive Israeli forces from all the occupied Arab territories according to the UN charter and General Assembly and Security Council resolutions concerning the Palestine question and the Middle East crisis.

Moreover, the United States has overstepped all international charters and laws and tried to apply a grave principle in international life; namely, adopting force to solve disputes and employing the results of adopting force and aggression to impose unfair, illegal, and illegitimate conditions on the victims of aggression.

The most eloquent example of this is what the United States proposed in the Middle East. It called for exchanging the occupied territories for that peace which the aggressor wanted, that is, the peace of oppression and injustice. Lebanon is an example verifying the fact that the United States' aim is not the attainment of a lasting and just peace or respect of the UN Charter's principles and implementation of the UN resolutions, particularly the UN Security Council Resolutions Nos 508 and 509. Its aim is utilizing the results of the Israeli invasion to enable Israel to lay its hand on important parts of the Lebanese territories and sovereignty. It also aims at rewarding the aggressor, who is rebelling against the international community, and at utilizing the results of the invasion of Lebanon, including the transformation of Lebanon from a state into a hostage, to pressure the Arabs into accepting the U.S. and Israeli conditions, which clash with the Arabs' security, existence, freedom, and independence.

In Lebanon the United States has not employed its capabilities to force the invaders to unconditionally leave Lebanon in implementation of the UN resolutions. It even forced the Lebanese rulers to accept an agreement infringing on Lebanon's sovereignty and independence and on Syria's security and that of the Arab countries. The United States is also trying to use Lebanon and its conditions as well as the invasion to which it was exposed in order to pressure Arab sides into accepting what they are rejecting and what clashes with their national interests and their nation's pan-Arab interests.

Syria does not expect gifts from the United States or baskets full of offers and temptations. It expects a superpower, which is a permanent UN [Security Council] member, to adopt stands that respect the UN principles, resolutions, and role, and the peoples' independence and sovereignty over their national soil. It expects it to stop encouraging the Israeli aggressors to commit aggression and occupation and to stop protecting this aggression and its repercussions.

What Syria rejects out of self-defense and defense of the Arab nation's interests and out of its commitment to this nation's pan-Arab cause, will be rejected under all circumstances. Neither temptations and promises nor implicit threats of aggression can change Syria's decision.

Syria supports the UN principles and resolutions, the international law, the UN role, and is for a lasting, just, and comprehensive peace. It rejects aggression and refuses to yield to it or to its effects. It cooperated with the United Nations and other bodies for a just and lasting peace. It is always ready for such cooperation. Syria's ideas are clear and principled and it is ready to discuss and submit these ideas to anyone who wants to know its opinion and stand.

Syria is flexible when dealing with others. However, it is very solid in its adherence to principles, charters, and ethics.

Talas Interviewed on Friction With Israel

PM061521 Jidda 'Ukaz in Arabic 3 Jul 83 p 12

[Interview with Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Talas by Salwa Ustwani in Damascus — date not given]

[Text] Question: According to the enemy's radio, the United States' patience has run out. Menachem Begin has stated that all efforts to ensure withdrawal of the Syrian forces from Lebanon have virtually failed, that there is no hope left, and that they must act accordingly. Does this mean that the only option left is the military option and that Israel is preparing for an attack? In view of these developments, what is Syria's position?

Answer: Declarations about U.S. patience running out or not running out are merely a political card used by the United States in the blackmail game of temptation and intimidation. If, through this game, the United States has succeeded in wresting certain concessions, that game will certainly be useless to the United States in its dealing with Arab Syria, which bases its attitude toward national causes on principles.

As regards Israel's plans — in relation to the fact that our forces will not withdraw from Lebanon — they do not necessarily mean that it will launch an attack immediately. It needs internal unity which is presently lacking. I therefore believe that it still has a number of options. One such option may be a redeployment of its forces to avoid the attrition imposed on them by the Lebanese national resistance, and then, as an experiment, deployment of Lebanese Army units, multinational forces, and other forces in the areas vacated by Israel to ensure the safety of its forces in security areas agreed upon with the Lebanese side. It would then create problems in other areas through certain people. Naturally, we take into consideration the possibility of an Israeli surprise attack. Our Armed Forces are always ready to deal with all options and carry out the decisions of the political leadership in Arab Syria.

Question: How do you explain the calm noticed along the confrontation lines with Israel in Al-Biqa'? Does it have any military significance and is a military explosion now out of the question?

Answer: The situation along the confrontation lines in Al-Biqa' has not undergone any change warranting talk about calm with

military significance or about ruling out a military explosion. I just want to repeat that our Armed Forces are ready for action under all present and future circumstances and they do not care about the enemy's rumors and misleading claims about calm or tension along the confrontation lines.

Question: Media escalation is one of the features of Israel's policy. Israel has tried to give the impression that Syria has now become an advanced Soviet base. It spoke of an air defense network operated by 5,000 Soviet troops linked by satellites to observation centers in early warning stations in the Caucasus and to the central command in Moscow. What is your opinion of all this?

Answer: What do enemy media escalations, exaggerations, and insinuations that we have become an advanced Soviet base mean? Are they a way of putting pressure on the United States to give Israel more aid or new arms? Of course not, because the United States has given Israel its most sophisticated weapons and in more quantities than Israel can absorb and it has given Israel generous economic aid and technical aid necessary for developing the weapons it is planning to manufacture.

I also do not think that the aim of the Israeli insinuations is to get from the United States the green light for launching an attack against Syria because Israel has not yet completed the prerequisites for such an attack.

I believe that the aim of the Israeli media escalation in that way is to cast doubt on the friendly and strategic relations between the Soviet Union and Arab Syria. It is also an open incitement against Syria to isolate Syria from its Arab brothers and undermine Syria's nationalist position and firm principled policy.

On this occasion I want to reassure our Arab people throughout our Arab homeland that our relations with the Soviet Union are relations of friendship and mutual respect and that supplying our Armed Forces with Soviet arms is a process aimed at building up our power and maintaining our dignity and reflecting our determination to regain our usurped rights. To put an end to the claims, fabrications, and lies uttered by some of the hostile radio and press media, I want to state here that all types of Soviet weapons in our country are operated through complete coordination between our forces and our Soviet friends. The relations of mutual respect between us and them do not allow for restricted areas in our country. I will conclude my answer to this question by saying that Syria is indeed an advanced base, but for the Arab nation in the struggle for survival against Zionism.

Question: The United States is noticeably still supplying Israel with advanced weapons. You say that you are anxious to establish a strategic balance between you and Israel. What is the state of your military defensive power? Are Syria's advanced weapons now capable of coping with Israel's U.S.-made weapons in a war?

Answer: As is known, the strategic balance which Syria speaks about depends on its own forces and intrinsic capabilities. We have made reasonable strides in this respect, and we can say that we are on the threshold of strategic balance with the enemy. We can also say that our arms can deal with the most advanced U.S. weapons supplied to Israel.

I must say here that our Arab nation is capable not only of achieving a strategic balance with the Zionist enemy but also, most certainly, of achieving complete strategic superiority over it.

I also want to say that the Palestinian resistance could have played a major part in this matter of strategic balance with the enemy if its officials knew how to train their forces, choose the right equipment, benefit from the lessons of the Arab-Israeli wars, and instill a fighting spirit and hate for the enemy in their men instead of involving the resistance in political maneuvers and giving preference to the weak elements instead of leading elements, a matter which has had adverse effects on the resistance and on its ability to influence the strategic balance with the enemy.

Question: A Syrian official source has recently announced that Syria's attitude toward the [Lebanese-Israeli] agreement is firm and not open to bargaining because the agreement violates Lebanon's independence and Arab identity and threatens Syria's security. This declaration came as a reaction to the Lebanese foreign minister's statement that Arab-sponsored negotiations were about to begin between Syria and the United States on the question of withdrawal. Does this mean that Syria is on the verge of war with Israel and that such a war could break out any moment? In the event of such a war, do you think that the criteria would change with a return to a Geneva conference attended by the Soviet Union and the PLO?

Answer: The official source's statement confirming Syria's firmrejection of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement does not mean that Syria is now on the verge of a war which could break out with Israel at any moment, simply because Syria was in the past, is at present, and will in the future be on the verge of a possible war with Israel at any moment. This is because Syria blocks the implementation of the plans drawn up by Israel, with the United States behind it, to control the resources of the Arab homeland and finish off the Palestinian cause.

My answer to your question as to whether such a war would change the criteria and lead to a return to the Geneva conference attended by the Soviet Union and the PLO is that we wage wars not to get to the Geneva table but to achieve a just peace that would recover the usurped Arab territories and fulfill the Palestinian people's right to return to their homeland and determine their own fate.

Question: You have said that Syria has a right to use its Air Force in Lebanon's airspace to protect its forces and ensure their safety. Israel is carrying out provocations daily in Lebanon's airspace and over Al-Biqa'. Does this mean that war could erupt any moment as a result of Syria's interception of Israeli aircraft over Syrian positions?

Answer: Naturally we should have the right to use our Air Force to protect our forces in Lebanon. In fact, our Air Force has already intercepted enemy aircraft there more than once but that did not lead to war. When it wants war, Israel will not be at a loss to find a pretext for it, any trivial pretext. For example, the [attempted] assassination of the Israeli ambassador in London was used as an excuse for launching the June 1982 aggression.

Question: According to some press reports, Syria has, at Moscow's request, agreed to stop its military aid to Tehran, including the dispatch of Syrian military experts to Iran, and the Soviet Union has also asked Syria not to supply Iran with any Soviet-made arms. How true are these reports?

Answer: These are merely press speculations because we do not give Iran military aid anyway. This, however, does not prevent us from saying that we are against the Iraqi-Iranian war because it has exhausted the military and economic resources of both countries at a time when these resources were needed in the struggle for survival against the Zionist enemy. I want to say here that border disputes can be settled peacefully.

Further Reports on Disturbances in Jordan

Amman Sources Confirm Turmoil

JN061149 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Amman sources today confirmed the recent reports on serious turmoil in Az-Zarqa', Jarash, and Al-Mafrqa against the Jordanian Government. The sources added that violent bloody clashes took place during the past few days between the Jordanian citizens and the security forces, killing or wounding at least 20 persons. In light of these clashes the security organs launched a large-scale arrest campaign which included about 1,000 persons.

Turmoil Escalating

JN062150 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Reports coming from Jordan have confirmed that the popular turmoil northern Jordan has witnessed in the last week against the Jordanian regime has reached the point of a popular uprising. Reports indicated that the uprising came in response to the Mudar Badran government's oppressive measures against the citizens of Az-Zarqa', Jarash, and Al-Mafraq where the Bani Hasan tribe lives. This tribe is known for its national and pan-Arab stands.

The Jordanian regime's media have had a complete informational blackout on the popular turmoil and on the regime's forces barbaric acts against the citizens there. The enemy radio, which reported the news of the uprising, has defended with enthusiasm Mudar Badran government's policy against Jordanian citizens.

Jordan Ba'th Party Statement

JN062112 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] The Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party organization in Jordan has issued a political statement in solidarity with the masses of Bani Hasan tribes in Jordan. The following is the text of the statement: O our Arab masses in Jordan. Through the absence of democracy in Jordan since the early 1960's, and in an attempt by Mudar Badran to hide behind a false democratic fascade, he visited various parts of Jordan to absorb the resentment of the masses due to the deteriorating economic, agricultural, and educational situation in the country.

During these visits, he was sharply and objectively criticized for his government's domestic and foreign policies, particularly the historic isolation which has been imposed on the Arab citizen in Jordan through fear, coercion, and suppression of the creative popular will, to the point that Mudar Badran was known in popular forums as the Sharon of Amman. His disguises as an agent of world imperialism in the region have been uncovered, leading our country Jordan, which is dear to the heart of every Arab, into the doldrums of the capitulatory solution by relying on the deteriorating conditions of the citizen and by detaching his affiliation through repressive measures by the ruling organs.

The latest of these open confrontations with the regimes was the action of the Bani Hasan tribes who are renowned for their sound national and pan-Arab sense in fighting colonialism from the time of the British mandate until now. Mudar Badran began to discredit these tribes in a random and irresponsible way, disregarding noble Arab values and the history of struggle of these tribes, who are famous and known to our people and masses in Jordan and who gave hundreds of martyrs for the principal Arab cause, the Palestinian issue.

During a visit to the Madaba district, he began to ridicule the Bani Hasan tribes because of their national attitude toward him. He aimed to incite obsolete tribal fanaticism, which is being fanned and fueled by the Hashemite regime because it supports its existence and is the secret of its survival. Mudar Badran wanted to deepen this obsolete tribal fanaticism, which is rejected by our masses in Jordan, to draw the attention of the citizen toward obsolete issues and away from what is taking place in the Arab and international arenas in terms of the vicious right-wing conspiracies aimed against Syria and its steadfastness in the face of U.S. and imperialist plans, which are adopted and advocated by the ruling regime in Amman.

The Bani Hasan tribes, however, have prevented Mudar Badran from exploiting the opportunity through the slogans which they raised and wrote, and which, in their essence, stressed a group of the national issues which concern the Jordanian citizen. The connection of Badran's name with Sharon and with agentry to imperialism is a sincere proof of the Bani Hasan masses' awareness and the credibility of their national and pan-Arab affiliation. The insistence of Bani Hasan tribes on overthrowing Mudar Badran and his cabinet also proves the national demand of Arab masses in Jordan during this stage. Mudar Badran,representing terrorism and agentry, has become a nightmare to our masses. Therefore, the slogan to overthrow him at the hands of Bani Hasan is a sincere expression of these masses' national affiliation and an urgent need during this stage for every citizen in Jordan. The death and wounding of tens at the hands of the regime, which is an agent to imperialism, the arrest of hundreds of the youths and notables belonging to Bani Hasan, and the destruction of their houses, is the best evidence of the state of despair and fear of the regime from our masses in Jordan. Also, the practice of this fierce role of terrorism and oppression expresses the state of despair in which Mudar Badran's cabinet lives at this stage. The death and wounding of this large number

of Bani Hasan, and the destruction of their houses, will not be in vain. All the Jordanian tribes must express their complete solidarity with the Bani Hasan tribes until their demands are achieved, the foremost of which is the overthrow of Mudar Badran's cabinet.

O our Arab masses in Jordan, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in Jordan, which calls for democracy and freedom, denounces and condemns the act of terrorism and calls on all the national forces in the Jordanian arena to denounce and condemn these acts, and to express solidarity with the just demands calling for the overthrowing of the oppressionist and terrorist government, the agent government in Amman. We resolutely stand alongside our Arab people in Jordan in the face of the agent regime which serves the U.S. objectives in the region. We also express our ultimate support for the uprising and revolution of Bani Hasan and call for the overthrowing of the agent government, which dominated the destinies of our people in Jordan.

Long live the struggle of our people in Jordan and shame and disgrace on agents and traitors.

People's Assembly Speaker Receives Cuban Official
JN061620 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Levi Farah, Cuban minister of state and Communist Party Central Committee member, has reiterated his country's firm and principled support for the Syrian people's struggle, led by the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and its secretary general, comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, for the sake of liberation and construction and against all the imperialist and Zionist challenges and their hostile designs in the Arab region. Farah expressed his deep pleasure at visiting Syria and meeting President Hafiz al-Asad.

This came when People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud az-Zu'bi received Farah today in the presence of Dr Muhsin Bilal, head of the Arab and Foreign Affairs Committee of the People's Assembly; and Lester Rodriguez, the Cuban ambassador in Damascus.

The talks dealt with the situation in the Arab region and the Caribbean Sea, with the struggle of the progressive and revolutionary forces in these two regions. They also stressed the importance of cooperation and coordination among them in their struggle against imperialism and its agents in these regions, in which Syria and Cuba represent two basic revolutionary hotbeds, confronting a fierce and hostile imperialist onslaught to impose hegemony on them, and to prevent their liberation and progress.

During this meeting, the two sides also reviewed bilateral relations, especially the parliamentarian relations, and the need to promote them in the service of the peoples in the two friendly countries, Syria and Cuba, and the importance of their cooperation and coordination in the issues of common interest, especially in the international forums.

Assembly Speaker Confers With USSR Ambassador
JN021232 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] USSR Ambassador to Syria Vladimir Yukhin has reaffirmed his country's firm and principled policy in support of Syria's solid and continuous struggle against imperialist- Zionist designs that are hostile to the Arab nation. This came during the meeting between People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud az-Zu'bi and the ambassador this afternoon.

European Council Delegation Arrives From Jordan
JN062211 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] A parliamentary delegation led by Jacques (Model), of the French Gaulist Party, arrived in Damascus this evening via Dar'a. The delegation includes 15 members from European states. The delegation was welcomed at the Syrian-Jordanian border by Muhammad Mustafa Miru, the Dar'a governor; the director of the province's police; and a number of People's Assembly members.

The governor welcomed the guest delegation and wished them a pleasant stay in Syria.

IDF Warns Retaliation on Terrorist Attacks

Warning Includes Syrian Area

TA070641 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Following the incident yesterday morning in which the IDF directed fire toward a terrorist training camp in the Al-Biqa', security elements say that from now on the IDF will react firmly and in the way it chooses against any provocation from the terrorists, even if it comes from the Syrian-controlled area. Our correspondent 'Arad Nir has this report:

[Nir] Yesterday's incident — in which the IDF reacted with artillery fire toward terrorist bases in the Syrian area following shooting at our forces — is intended to stress that the IDF will react severely against any provocation by the terrorists. Reliable defense sources stressed this last night, and noted that the IDF would not initiate incidents but would react in the way it chooses against any terrorist actions directed against Israeli targets, even if they come from the Syrian-controlled area.

About 2 weeks ago, two IDF soldiers were wounded by shots fired from the Syrian area in the central sector. The IDF answered with concentrated fire toward the source of the shooting. It should be noted, however, that lately there has been a drop in the number of shooting incidents along the disengagement line between the Syrian and the Israeli-controlled areas. This drop is attributed to the mutiny in Fatah which has diverted the terrorists' attention away from Israel to a certain extent.

It should also be noted that in August of last year, Israel stressed that it would not be dragged into a war of attrition with the terrorists or the Syrians along the disengagement line in Lebanon. At that time as well it was stressed that the IDF would react in the way and place it chooses.

South Lebanese Suspects Arrested

TA061624 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Dozens of inhabitants in southern Lebanon have been arrested recently on suspicion of terrorist activity. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that security forces have increased their activity in several villages in which terrorist attacks were attempted recently, and in which arms caches and large amounts of sabotage materials were found.

Shultz Reports Results of Talks With Syria

Damascus Reportedly Unyielding

TA061456 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1448 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has arrived in Israel from Damascus. In less than 1 hour Shultz will meet with his counterpart, Yitzhaq Shamir. There will then be another meeting with the members of Shamir's and Shultz' teams.

Shultz arrived in Israel after a 5-hour talk with Syrian President al-Asad. Following the meeting, the Syrian media are reporting that Damascus' position has not changed. A short time ago a government spokesman reported that Al-Asad had told Shultz: Syria's opposition to the Israeli-Lebanese agreement is final.

Schiffer Views Shultz Visit

TA070557 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will meet this morning with Prime Minister Menahem Begin, and afterward a discussion with Ministers Shamir and Arens will be devoted mainly to presenting the Israeli ideas on the redeployment of the IDF in Lebanon. Secretary Shultz is in Israel and our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer is in the studio.

[Schiffer] Much ado about nothing. This is how knowledgable political sources in Jerusalem defined the expected results of Secretary Shultz' lightning visit in the area. Those sources went on to add that Shultz did not bring anything encouraging with him, and now two processes are taking place. Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, after rejecting a meeting with two U.S. envoys, Habib and Fairbanks, succeeded in bringing the U.S. secretary of state to him, and opening a dialogue between the two countries which might still bring about U.S. recognition of and agreement with the legitimacy of the Syrian presence in Lebanon.

The U.S.-Syrian dialogue would be on the level of a working group which was agreed upon in Damascus. Habib would stay in the area as the U.S. senior representative. The other process — that will force Israel to reach decisions — is the need to stay in Lebanon consideringthe fact that the agreement for evacuating the foreign forces will not be implemented for the time being.

This morning then, George Shultz will be presented with the plans for the new deployment of the IDF in Lebanon. There will be a discussion on timing. It seems the U.S. secretary will ask that the United States be allowed to take advantage of the chance to talkto the Syrians before carrying out the new deployment. According to the results of Shultz' talks with Al-Asad, the Israeli side will be able to reject such a request if it is brought up. However, political elements estimate that in the end Israel will agree to the U.S. request.

Shultz will also talk to the prime minister about the expected visit of Menahem Begin in Washington. Until now, the Americans have received various signals that indicate the prime minister is not enthusiastic about going to the United States, and in any case his office has not yet begun to prepare for the visit which is expected to take place in 3 weeks.

And finally, more on Claude Cheysson's visit to Israel: In his talk with the French minister for external relations, Yitzhaq Shamir brought up the Israeli concern about the French-Iraqi ties in nuclear development. Much material on the subject was prepared for Shamir before this meeting. Reliable sources say, however, that lately there has been no serious development in this area, but Israel brings up this subject in meetings with senior French

representatives in order to reiterate its warning against cooperation that might bring about a future attack on Israel and endanger it. As might be remembered, Israel bombed the Iraqi nuclear reactor and announced that it would not allow an element of the balance of fear to be brought into the area.

High Level Meeting Held

TA070937 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0930 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] I would have liked to report parallel movement of all the foreign forces out of Lebanon, but unfortunately I am not able to report this, Secretary of State George Shultz said a few minutes ago at the end of the meeting with the prime minister and the ministers of foreign affairs and defense in Jerusalem. The main achievement in my Middle East trip, Shultz pointed out, is the great support I have encountered along the various stops I have made regarding the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon, the need to maintain Lebanon as independent and sovereign with a strong central government, and securing Israel's northern border.

The U.S. secretary of state was asked about his opinion on a partial Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, to which he replied that each move should be considered in the light of its contribution to the desired end result, which is the removal of the foreign forces from there. The United States, Shultz noted, will continue to conduct consultations with all parties and will not give up its desire to obtain these goals.

Shultz' remarks at the end of the meeting were reported by our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel. The U.S. secretary of state is now leaving for Amman, from where he will proceed to Cairo, and then return to the United States this evening.

Shamir Meetings With Shultz, Cheysson Discussed

TA061610 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Report from the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem by political correspondent 'Oz Frankel]

[Text] In Jerusalem, one foreign minister is leaving and another one is arriving. One can perhaps learn something about the meeting between Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz from what Shamir told his French counterpart Claude Cheysson this afternoon. Shamir said that Israel wants to leave Lebanon quickly, but that Al-Asad is mistaken if he thinks that we will hurry to leave Lebanon at the expense of our security. The Israeli foreign minister added: Israel will redeploy in southern Lebanon. We will leave the areas in the northern part of the sector in coordination with the United States. Israel will stay along the new line for a long time if necessary. But that depends entirely on Syria.

Cheysson explained to Shamir Syria's opposition to the Israeli-Lebanese accord. Part of the discussion was attended by many participants, and based on what they said, the guest brought no new message from Damascus. Shamir raised the possibility that UNIFIL would help Lebanon take control of the Ash-Shuf mountains after the IDF's evacuation. Cheysson did not react to the proposal.

At the guest's request, the two parted after deciding to maintain close contact in the coming weeks, by telephone and other means, and to report to each other on developments connected with the region.

Right now, Shamir's meeting with Shultz is starting here at the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem. They will first meet privately, and afterwards they will be joined by their full teams. Tomorrow morning a private talk with the prime minister is scheduled for the secretary of state. It appears that if the guest is bringing any surprises or new proposals, he will only pull them out of his hat at his meeting tomorrow morning. However, we note that it is already clear now that Israel's desire to redeploy its forces in southern Lebanon will take up the greater part of Shultz' discussions in Jerusalem.

Alignment, Likud MK's Comment on IDF Redeployment

TA061503 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Report from the Knesset by Hayim Zissovitch]

[Text] [Zissovitch] In the Alignment faction today, one does not hear declarations along the lines of 'we-told-you-so,' but the faction's spokesmen do mention they have already raised in the Knesset the idea for a unilateral Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. MK Yitzhaq Rabin says that the Syrians are presenting two conditions: First, that they will withdraw only after Israel withdraws and second, that the Israeli-Lebanese agreement must be cancelled. It cannot be assumed, Rabin says, that the Syrians will budge from their position following Shultz' visit, and therefore the IDF should effect a speedy, 2-stage redeployment.

[Rabin] It therefore seems to me that we should say to the Americans: Gentlemen, first we want to withdraw to the security zone. I would prefer a complete withdrawal, but if it is decided to withdraw in stages, let it be so. Second, we want, together with you and the Lebanese Government, to implement that part of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement that can be implemented without of the Syrians, and which pertains to everything connected with the security arrangements in the security zone so that after a few months, when we reach the security zone, we will be able to leave it too.

[Zissovitch] This past week Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres suggested Israel unilaterally withdraw and at the same time inform the Syrians that it views their present lines as red lines which, if crossed, will trigger a forceful reaction. MK Rabin firmly rejects this suggestion.

[Rabin] In my opinion, this would be a fatal error. It would be worse than remaining along the present lines, since the first question that we should ask ourselves when seeking a solution to the Lebanese problem is how to avoid an all-out military conflagration between Syria and Israel in Lebanon. The concept of red

lines guarantees, more than anything else, an almost certain military confrontation between Syria and Israel in Lebanon.

[Zissovitch] MK Abba Eban of the Alignment also supports his party's position on a unilateral withdrawal, saying that the IDF's deployment should be based on the recognition that Syria will not ultimately withdraw. However, when asked about the red lines idea, his answer is cautious — although the meaning is clear:

[Eban] If there is such a proposal, it should be presented to the party. I did not participate in any meeting that approved this concept and therefore I cannot identify myself with it. For the time being, this term is not included in the party's decisions. There are all sorts of thoughts going around which we are sure to hear more about.

[Zissovitch] The head of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, favors an IDF redeployment in coordination with the United States, and Shultz' visit to Jerusalem will be an appropriate opportunity for this. However, Ben-Elisar does not see any reason to delay in making decisions.

[Ben-Elisar] It is clear to the Americans that while we will attempt to coordinate with them, we will still be unable to delay implementing what we think is necessary and in Israel's interest. This is clear not only to the Americans but also to the Lebanese, and is clearly acceptable to all of us. I think that this is the current state of affairs.

[Zissovitch] A member of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Likud MK Yosef Rom, rejects the Alignment's proposal that Israel should carry out a unilateral withdrawal. Israel must not let strategic assets slip through its fingers, he warned.

[Rom] We must maintain strategic positions in Lebanon that will compel the Syrians to enter negotiations in order to reach an agreement in Lebanon. The strategic positions we now hold in Lebanon — positions that displease the Syrians and will force them to enter negotiations — are our lines on the Beirut-Damascus highway, the Beirut suburbs and the Israeli mission there, the Al-Baruk mountain, and our deployment in the Al-Biqa' region which extends to the Lebanese-Syrian border. As for points beyond these lines, as far as the internal alignment in the Ash-Shuf mountains and other places, surely it is worth our while and necessary to deploy in the manner most effective and economical for the IDF.

[Zissovitch] These were some of the positions which, although they may not decide matters here, may well have some influence.

Press Views Redeployment Options in Lebanon

TA070747 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Text] The Histadrut *Davar* says that the Syrian veto which has been hovering over the situation in the wake of the mistakes made by Israel and America is now coming into play. Syria will concentrate on the issue of Lebanese sovereignty and will press to have Beirut invite Syrian forces to stay in the east, and possibly in the north. This would be a sovereign action according to the Syrian view. Israel has two options to choose from, both bad, says *Davar. To wait while Syria and the United States draw closer,* or to pull back gradually. The second is the lesser of the two evils.

The left wing *'Al Hamishmar* heads its editorial column: The mess worsens. The paper says that it appears that Shultz will ask Israel to hold off its pullback to gain time, and this advice would probably be accepted by the Israeli Government. Our government, says *'Al Hamishmar* sarcastically, has been gaining time for more than a year in Lebanon, and the national gain is growing all the time.

Hamodi'a of the ultraorthodox Agudat Yisra'el coalition party also says Israel has two choices: To pull out completely or to redeploy. Whatever happens, Syrian President al-Asad has made it clear that he is not going to give in at all, and would not withdraw its forces from Lebanon.

French Minister Cheysson Continues Mediator Role

Notes Syrian Demands

TA061110 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 6 Jul 83 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Yehuda Litani]

[Excerpt] Political sources said yesterday that the French have recently received signals from Damascus that an arrangement [hesder] can be reached in Lebanon if the conditions they presented are fulfilled. What has been discussed, these sources noted, is a partial Syrian withdrawal at the beginning and only after that a total withdrawal.

It appears, those sources said, that this is the meaning of French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson's visit to the Middle East this week. U.S. sources said last night that there is no coordination between Cheysson and Shultz on the subject of their visits to the capitals of the region.

Shamir-Cheysson Meeting

TA061823 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] The foreign minister told his French counterpart that Israel thinks the UN forces should remain in Lebanon. One battalion of the UN force should guard the refugee camps near Tyre and Sidon, and the other battalions should help the Lebanese Army in the regions to be evacuated by the IDF.

Our political correspondent reports that Minister Shamir made these remarks at a working meeting with Claude Cheysson before he left Israel.

Schiffer Views Cheysson Visit

TA061132 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1113 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Interview with political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer by 'Amiqam Rothman at the Foreign Ministry]

[Text] [Rothman] Before we talk about the Secretary of State George Shultz, let us talk about the minister who is currently holding a first working meeting with Foreign Minister Shamir, French External Relations Minister Cheysson. It was said that this visit is not so clear — that it is not clear what the purpose of Cheysson's visit to the region is. Is there more known about this now?

[Schiffer] It now known why Cheysson is here. For more than an hour he has been having a tete-a-tete with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, and briefing him on his trip to the region. He arrived here from Saudi Arabia. He was in Damascus and met with President al-Asad. He also visited Beirut and met with government leaders there. At the moment he is briefing his Israeli counterpart about the talks he held.

It can only be assumed that Cheysson's trip concerns the entire Lebanese problem, the IDF's intention to redeploy, and the various stances in the region regarding this issue. France, as is known, believes it has an important role to play in Lebanon. It has traditional interests and wants to stress them, and occasionally Claude Cheysson rushes to the area and demonstrates this French role. It can also be estimated that Cheysson spoke with Al-Asad about what is happening in the PLO now, about the rebellion in its ranks, and on this subject too he will almost certainly report to Minister Shamir. In a short while they will be joined by other officials for a working lunch during which further details about his trip will be given.

The remarks made this morning — when it was not made clear what Cheysson intentions were — were a result of the fact that there had been no prior knowledge about any French plan to take part in current events in Lebanon, whether by increasing the French force's size in the Multinational Force or otherwise.

[Rothman] What can you tell us about Secretary Shultz' visit and the meeting of the Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs which is connected with it?

[Schiffer] Everything is interconnected it seems. Upon Shultz' arrival we have only assessments. This visit too was decided upon very quickly with hardly any preparation made for it. Shultz was visiting several countries, including Pakistan, and it was when he was going to return to the United States that he received instructions from President Reagan to visit the region.

U.S. sources told me last night that he was coming because there is a deadlock, and he was coming to see what can be done — how the [Israeli-Lebanese] agreement can be promoted. Israeli sources assess that Shultz has come to gain time — and perhaps to prevent for some time — the Israeli intention to effect an IDF redeployment in Lebanon.

It appears that even before George Shultz asks for this delay, he has already received it. This morning the prime minister convened the Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs to discuss the IDF's deployment plans. No decisions were made by the committee since the meeting was interrupted several times with ministers having to leave. The defense establishment leaders began to present the various IDF plans for a redeployment in Lebanon. The assessment is that ultimately Defense Minister Moshe Arens' recommendation that the IDF redeploy in stages will be adopted, and the IDF will finally reach — probably at the beginning of November — the Al-'Awwali river.

In the meantime, however, the prime minister will be able to tell Shultz that there is an intention but no decision yet, and this discussion will continue.

SANA Report on Habib Assassination Attempt Denied

TA060832 Tel Aviv Davar in Hebrew 6 Jul 83 p 1

[Report by Yosef Prie'el and Tova Tzimuqi]

[Text] *Hamodi'a* news editor, Hayim Bergman, was in great demand yesterday: When the *Davar* staff called him to find out if Agudat Yisra'el's organ indeed published a report on an assassination attempt against Philip Habib he was not surprised. He had already been called on this matter by foreign news agencies.

The Syrian news agency (SANA) reported from Amman, quoting *Hamodi'a*, that last Monday an assassination attempt was perpetrated against Philip Habib in Jerusalem when he was entering his car, at the end of a talk with the prime minister. The car was pierced with bullets which wounded the special U.S. envoy slightly in his back. SANA announced that *Hamodi'a* announced that following the incident Habib rushed to contact the White House in Washington.

This SANA report appeared, among others, in the collection of world media publications put out by the U.S. State Department. The State Department spokesman said yesterday he has no information which can confirm the report on the assassination attempt against Habib in Israel.

Hamodi'a staffer, Hayim Bergman, did not think that such a report was published in his paper, but double-checked to make sure, and the result was that this report is totally unfounded. The same holds true for another "report" by the Syrian news agency according to which last Wednesday Menahem Begin's bodyguards detained a bereaved father, Ya'aqov Gutterman, "a short while before Begin was going to leave his house in Jerusalem. Gutterman carried a pistol and handgrenade and admitted in his investigation that he had intended to murder the prime minister whom he views as responsible for the death of his son, Razi, in the Lebanese war." This report seemed totally baseless, but we nevertheless accorded SANA with the benefit of the doubt and went to the trouble of checking. The house of Ya'aqov Gutterman in Kibbutz Ha'ogen did not answer in the evening but the police spokesman is available at all hours and we can confidently announce on his behalf that this report is also totally unfounded.

Netherlands Minister Comments on Talks, Departs
TA061213 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Dutch Minister Hans van den Broek came to Israel as the representative of a friendly country but a country with criticism —friendly criticism — toward Israel. It is in this atmosphere that he convened a news conference today, and our correspondent Gid'on Remez was there:

[Begin recording] [Remez] It seems that the Dutch foreign minister was not convinced during his visit to change the positions with which he came to Israel. Despite the praise he gave the agreement on the evacuation of the foreign forces from Lebanon and the hope that the agreement will indeed be implemented, in answer to questions Van den Broek makes it clear he does not view UNIFIL — which includes a Dutch battalion as well — as a candidate to succeed the IDF in maintaining the order in the area which will be evacuated. The UN force, he said, is intended to serve as a buffer between countries.

[Broek — in English] Where a mandate can contain a certain buffer function as such, between different states, there it comes very close to our conception of what UNIFIL should do, what peace-keeping operations in general should be. Where they are being called in for certain police functions or security functions, for internal, national affairs of a certain country, there we have the feeling that we get into difficulties without conception about what they could do and what they could not do.

[Remez] The Dutch foreign minister explained that this is the reason why the Dutch decided to end their participation in UNIFIL in October unless a change in the situation occurs by then. The Netherlands agrees with Israel that a comprehensive peace can only be achieved through negotiations, but the question is how to reach these negotiations. This is also the reason, the Dutch foreign minister says, why he criticized before officials here some of the aspects of Israel's policy, especially the settlement policy.

[Broek — in English] We also gave our opinion on certain policies conducted by the Israeli Government, primarily the settlements policy which we consider to be — well, let's put it gently — not a really positive signal towards the Arab world to resume the negotiations as such. That is why we feel that this settlement policy should be abolished.

[Remez] The Dutch foreign minister said that during his stay here he dealt also with bilateral relations, and he thanked Israel for the gratitude the Netherlands has received for representing Israel in Moscow and the pro-Israeli action in the EEC. This may be a hint that the Netherlands also has the right to express an opinion in Jerusalem's ears. [end recording]

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Denies Intervention in Chad

PM041200 Paris Le Matin in French 1 Jul 83 pp 2, 3

[Interview with Libyan head of state Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi by Marc Kravetz in Tripoli — date not given]

[Text] *Le Matin*: Colonel, you are accused on all sides of rekindling the Chadian fire and supplying, if not men, at least the logistical support and weapons which enabled Goukouni Oueddei to seize Faya-Largeau. You obviously reject those accusations, but it is nonetheless difficult to believe you when you state, as you do in you letter to the Ethiopian head of state, who is OAU chairman, that Libya is adopting a position of strict neutrality and noninterference toward Chad.

Al-Qadhdhafi: I say that because it is the truth, and I repeat that there is not a single Libyan soldier in Chad. Indeed, I have written to the OAU chairman to ask for the formation of a commission of enquiry which will visit the scene and establish that we are telling the truth. We are particularly anxious for that commission to be formed and we want it to visit Faya-Largeau as soon as possible.

Le Matin: You say there are no Libyan soldiers. That is not incompatible with the other accusation made against you: that you are supplying air cover for Goukouni's offensive.

Al-Qadhdhafi: We did not intervene in that battle. We do not intend to intervene. We will not intervene a second time in Chad. We were as surprised as the rest of the world to learn of the attack on Faya-Largeau.

Le Matin: Nonetheless, you supplied Goukouni's weapons — modern and particularly efficient weapons, judging from what I have read in the past few days.

Al-Qadhdhafi: If there are any modern weapons on the battlefield it is those supplied to Ndjamena by France. As for Libyan weapons, they are found in both camps. Hissein Habre is fighting with Libyan weapons. So is Goukouni. But they are not very modern weapons. They date from about 10 years ago, from the days when we supplied equipment to Frolinat, within which Habre and Goukouni were then allies. We are not sending modern weapons to Chad, as you say, partly because we know that they are likely to be used against us some day.

Le Matin: Observers also noted that Goukouni's offensive came at a time when some of Hissein Habre's forces are immobilized on the other side by a border war waged against them by the Nigerians from a region reputed to be favorable to you.

Al-Qadhdhafi: We have absolutely nothing to do with the border conflict between the Chadians and Nigerians over a few small islands in Lake Chad.

Le Matin: What essentially is your viewpoint on what is happening in Chad?

Al-Qadhdhafi: The situation is clear and everyone can understand it, even if everyone tries to interpret it according to his motives. The Chadian conflict is a struggle for power which has lasted for more than 20 years and Ndjamena is like a ball which both sides want to seize. Goukouni was in Ndjamena. Hissein Habre ousted him. It is now Goukouni who is attacking, and he will inevitably reach Ndjamena. But nobody can assert that he will keep his position there and his successor, Hissein Habre again or somebody else, will not be any more certain of keeping power.

Le Matin: Thus, according to you, it is a purely internal conflict.

Al-Qadhdhafi: It is tribes which are clashing with fierce fighters on both sides. No foreigner can aspire to defeat or even dominate them. All the Chadian factions are armed — well armed. They certainly do not need advice or men — or weapons either. Quite the revese, they are even prepared to sell weapons to others. That is the truth about the situation in Chad.

Le Matin: I am not sure that you have convinced those who accuse you of being involved in this conflict.

Al-Qadhdhafi: But it is those who accuse us, without proof, of intervening in Chad who are, instead, seeking a pretext to intervene themselves and to attack Libya via Chad.

Le Matin: To whom are you referring?

Al-Qadhdhafi: It is the United States that is fighting us and wants to make its African agents, particularly Egypt, Sudan, and Zaire, intervene. Those regimes have received U.S. instructions to interfere in the internal Chadian conflict and, by that means, to attack us on our southern border.

Le Matin: What would you do should there be such an intervention?

Al-Qadhdhafi: We are following the development of the situation with vigilance and caution. I can assure you, however, that we will not sit back and watch ourselves being surrounded. Any foreign intervention in Chad will be regarded by us as an act of war against Libya.

Le Matin: And what would you do in that case?

Al-Qadhdhafi: Anything we do will be in self-defense.

Le Matin: I note that France is not included on your list of enemies. What do you think of its policy in the Chadian conflict?

Al-Qadhdhafi: France's mistake is to send weapons to Chad and thus to take part in the civil war. It is like pouring fat on the fire.

Le Matin: As you know, the French leaders do not share that view. What did you think of the statements made by [External Relations Minister] Claude Cheysson and President Mitterrand, and, in particular, of the fact that they recalled France's commitments toward Chad?

Al-Qadhdhafi: I would first like to tell French and world public opinion that an attempt is being made to deceive them on the Chadian question. The French pledges to that country and to any other African state relate to the threat which the risk of a foreign invasion would pose to a particular country. Is this the case in Chad? No. It is Chadian factions which are fighting and killing each other. In what way are the French pledges applicable? If a country's people decide to change the regime, how can another country have the right to veto that people's decision? France's pledges, as I understand them, are aimed at protecting Chad's sovereignty against any foreign interference. Should there be a U.S. intervention to help Hissein Habre, for example, or action by Egypt or Sudan, France should in fact intervene to defend Chad in keeping with its pledges. The French people must realize that it is wrong to interfere in the internal Chadian conflict. If France feels committed toward Chad, it must have equal commitment toward Goukouni. Indeed, logically, it should supply arms to the two sides. Otherwise, it should not arm either side.

Le Matin: It goes without saying that you regard Goukouni as Chad's legitimate head of state.

Al-Qadhdhafi: Of course, since he represents the majority. Hissein Habre only represents 1 of 11 factions, Goukouni unites all the others. If the Lagos agreements are honored, Goukouni is still Chad's president. It was the Lagos agreements which consecrated him in that position and appointed Hissein Habre defense minister. Imagine if your defense minister in France rebelled against your president. What would people say if I then supported your rebel minister?

Le Matin: A few months ago you told me that your troops had entered and left Chad at the request of the legitimate government, Goukouni's government, but you added that if Goukouni asked you to intervene again you would refuse. Would you make the same reply today?

Al-Qadhdhafi: Absolutely. We will not send our forces into Chad a second time.

Le Matin: If you were to address the French leaders publicly, what would you say to them?

Al-Qadhdhafi: That France must learn from the past and that it is pointless to pursue a doomed policy. Africa has changed. Africans will be less and less willing to accept a policy which dates from the colonial era. France should understand Libya's key position in Africa. If Europe concerns France directly, Africa concerns Libya. We are closest to Chad. We are capable of guaranteeing Chad's peace and stability. We are the most concerned because we are neighbors, linked by a common civilization, by history, by goegraphy, and because our future must be a common future. I hope that France will understand that its interest lies with Libya and that we are a partner par excellence for it.

Al-Qadhdhafi: African Arms Requests Being Studied

LD070923 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0715 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Jul (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution has made a statement to JANA in which he says that there has been a move on the part of certain defense ministers in certain African states, including certain states neighboring Chad, to seek military aid of the kind now being given to defense minister Hissein Habre in Ndjamena, the point being that he who captures a capital becomes president and gains legitimacy while the legitimate president becomes a rebel.

This is clearly what is going on in Chad now where president Goukouni Oueddei has become a rebel while defense minister Hissein Habre, who has seized the capital, has become the legitimate president in the eyes of the states and parties that support him.

Certain of those African defense ministers have asked for military aid from Libya and this issue is being examined by those concerned in Libya.

Libyan Reportage on Situation in Chad

French Loan to Habre

LD051305 Tripoli JANA in English 0925 GMT 05 Jul 83

[Text] Paris, Ramadan 25, July 5, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — An economic cooperation agreement was signed last week between France and rebel Habre. Accordingly, France will pay rebel Habre clique a loan of [number indistinct] francs.

This comes in the wake of intensified French and African reactionary regimes' intervention in Chad.

Zairian Forces Arrive

LD031716 Tripoli JANA in English 1617 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Ndjamena, Ramadan 23, July 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Today, Zaire officially intervened militarily in Chad. Rebel Habre's office announced that forces from Zaire arrived here this afternoon aboard a DC-8 [word indistinct].

The French news agency said that the Zairean forces who arrived in Ndjamena include 2 parachute batallions of 250 soldiers. An air squadron will also follow including 3 reconnaissance planes, 2 U.S. Hercules and an Italian Machi.

"France Inter" radio station said that a delegation from Cameroon led by a top Foreign Ministry official arrived in Ndjamena today and immediately met with Hissein Habre.

GUNT Official Denounces Zaire

LD040008 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Abdelkader Kamouge, vice president of the Chadian Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], said that the Zairian forces that intervened yesterday in Chad on the side of Hissein Habre will find that they will be fought fiercely. He said that these forces will be drowned in the desert and that they lack

the capability to fight in the Chadian desert. In a statement to a number of journalists in Faya-Largeau, he denounced the position of the French Government and condemned its intervention in Chad. He said: France's threats do not scare us. The GUNT in Chad will not stand idly by and will not be alone in confronting a direct foreign internvention in Chad.

Habre Loses 3 Cities

LD051944 Tripoli JANA in English 1807 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Paris, Ramadan 25, July 5, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Three new cities have fallen into the hands of the forces of the government of national unity in Chad. Those include Fada, Um Shalona and Guleiat.

The former Chadian ambassador to Paris, Abdurhman Musa said that the forces of Goukouni Oueddei now hold complete control over those cities.

Hissein Habre has also acknowledged the fall of Um Shalona at a press conference today. Habre's forces are reported to have withdrawn from the city of Fada.

MAURITANIA

CMSN Reaffirms 'Unflinching Support' for PLO

AB041655 Paris AFP in French 1226 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Nouakchott, 4 Jul (AFP) — The permanent committee of the Military Committee for National Salvation (the governing body in Mauritania) has, in a communique issued on Monday in Nouakchott, reaffirmed "its unflinching support to the PLO, the only representative of the martyred Palestinian people."

In that communique, the committee "expressed concern over recent developments in the situation in Lebanon," and expressed its conviction that only the unity and cohesion of Arab countries can put an end to the Zionist's impudence."

It therefore appeals to the parties involved in the conflict and other Arab countries "to close their ranks in order to foil the diabolic plans cleverly mounted by the imperialist-Zionist camp."

SUDAN

Numayri Calls for Limited Summit on PLO

NC060615 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2325 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Cairo, 5 Jul (MENA) — Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri has sent a letter to Yasir 'Arafat proposing that 'Arafat call for convening a limited summit conference very soon among Egypt, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and Morocco to discuss the future of the Palestinian cause. In his letter, President Numayri welcomed hosting the conference in Khartoum.

In a special interview to the newspaper *Al-Akhbar* to be published tomorrow, Wednesday, President Numayri said that in addition to 'Arafat, he has proposed that four states attend the summit: Morocco because its king is the chairman of the Jerusalem Committee and because Morocco hosted the latest summit in Fes; Iraq because it is now fighting in defense of its Arab identity; Egypt because it is the leader and vanguard, has proved by all its moves that it has the most correct conception of resolving the issue peacefully and has the experience in this; and Saudi Arabia which represents the moderate trend now existing in a number of Arab countries.

In the interview which he granted to *Al-Akhbar* Chief Editor Musa Sabri, President Numayri pointed out that the letter was carried by a special Sudanese envoy to Tunis, and that he had shown it to President Husni Mubarak. He said that in his letter to 'Arafat he welcomed hosting the conference in Khartoum because quick action must be taken — not to bring pressure on any state, but to rescue the Palestinian revolution.

He added: All that is now taking place in the arena is an attack on the Palestinian revolution, and the longer this goes on, the more it benefits other parties. Striking the revolution by striking its leader is the objective of many states in the East and West in addition to Israel, and this is what we must take into account.

In his interview, the Sudanese president indicated that in his letter to 'Arafat he mentioned that leadership cannot be born overnight, that another leadership will be doomed because it will be born amid conflicts, and that the Palestinian revolution, regardless of what is said about it, is the object around which the Arabs have rallied and continue to rally.

In his interview, the Sudanese president answered a question on what the proposed conference could accomplish, saying: The conference will have only one issue before it — Palestine, to be or not to be. The summit members should adopt resolutions that will bring all the Arabs together, except the rejectionist states, of course.

Replying to another question about the resolutions which the conference could adopt, President Numayri said: one resolution; namely, open the way to a peaceful solution to the Palestinian issue — a resolution through which we can gain some time so that the Arabs can agree on a long-term strategy.

Replying to another question about the numerous unilateral contacts that have taken place, the Sudanese president said that the undeclared unilateral contacts lack decisive confrontation.

Answering a question on how despite the fact that the Fes conference had opted for a peaceful solution no result has been achieved, President Numayri said that the conference had adopted the decision for a peaceful solution, but that it had not been adopted in the method normally followed for it to be implemented. The four Arab states must now define this method which is now clear.

Replying to a question about the failure of the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue, President Numayri said: The policy of rejection is useless. The rejection of the Palestinian-Jordanian dialogue led to a stalemate. The Arab states had previously rejected the Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. dialogue which, I believe,

brought us results we would not have otherwise achieved. He pointed out that unilateral moves were also rejected, and said: Saudi Arabia moved but nobody responded, Morocco moved but nobody was interested. For this reason, an agreement must be reached on action with the PLO and this is what I hope the summit conference I have proposed will do.

President Numayri explained that the conference's responsibility is to define the steps for entering into a peaceful dialogue. We have before us opportunities created for us by major powers like the United States. The U.S. secretary of state is now visiting the Middle East for the second time. So why do we not seize the opportunity?

President Numayri added: To say that Israel is the winner is an impractical statement. Even if Israel wins now, time is in favor of the Arabs provided they start a dialogue. The issue is complicated and deeply rooted. Solutions cannot be achieved overnight and gains must be made step by step. The Palestinians lost the opportunity to participate in the autonomy talks. Autonomy is not the objective but it is a step, a big step. We are now talking about Lebanon after having been talking about the West Bank and Gaza.

Asked how 'Arafat could implement a summit conference resolution when he was not able to implement an agreement with King Husayn, President Numayri pointed out that Yasir 'Arafat could implement the decision for a peaceful solution if he were to direct the revolution toward this end. This is his responsibility as the leader of a revolution who has the power to steer the Palestinian people in the right direction.

Replying to a question about Palestinian organizations' disagreement with Fatah and their obstruction of implementing an agreement with King Husayn, President Numayri said that these organizations — which are communist — have a loud voice only. Nevertheless, this voice is heard but it has no effect on the masses. These organizations are implementing a Soviet plan. They, therefore,agreed with the Syrian regime and supported the measures taken against the Palestinian people's largest organization — Fatah.

President Numayri added that the plans of these organizations succeed only in a limited area that is under the Syrian regime's armed rule. But the Palestinian people elsewhere in the Arab homeland — in Jordan, Lebanon, Tunisia, and the occupied territories — support 'Arafat and his leadership.

Asked about Syria's stand, President Numayri said that the situation is difficult and that Syria has embarked on its game. Whether the Syrian plan succeeds or not, Syria has already caused a rift in the Palestinian revolution that needs time to mend, unless major events occur and a change takes place in the Syrian regime or in the method of dealing with it.

In his interview to *Al-Akhbar*, President Numayri said that the communist moves will soon end because they are not hinged on support from the popular base. We have as an example the experience of the communist moves in Sudan and elsewhere.

He pointed out that these leaderships are professional and trained in agitation and incitement as well as in causing constant chaos. He said: Look at Syria, where is the Syrian Communist Party? It is a very meager party that has no effect. The Soviet Union is not interested in communist organizations as much as it is interested in finding those who can implement its policy, be they communists or otherwise. All that concerns the Soviet Union is serving its interests and achieving its goals. Therefore, it has concluded a treaty of friendship with Syria in order to gain a foothold somewhere in the Arab homeland. Soviet arms are now pouring in at a great speed even without guarantees of being paid for them.

Asked about PLO's gratitude and acknowledgement of the Soviet support for the Palestinian cause despite the fact that the Soviet Union is trying to block the course of peace, President Numayri expressed deep regret because the PLO has fallen into the trap of Soviet propaganda, which claims that the Soviet Union is the supporter of peoples who seek freedom.

He said that the PLO was compelled to resort to the Soviet Union when it saw the United States siding with Israel. The truth is that the Soviet Union has not shown, even once, that it adopts an honorable stand toward the Palestinian cause. Moreover, the Soviet Union is one of the biggest states that support Israel with manpower. The Soviet Union opposes any strong resolution that affects the Israeli regime's existence. These are firm facts.

Replying to a question as to whether he hopes there will be a breakthrough toward peace, President Numayri said: I see peace before me, closer than anything else, provided that the various parties enter into a dialogue. Nothing is impossible but the difficulty lies in finding the way to make the various parties engage in a frank dialogue, bring all their views to the table, and present reasonable solutions. As I have told you, the issue began ages ago, and it cannot be solved completely in weeks or months. We must at least achieve a strategy for a solution that can be implemented over a number of years. The numerous wars have generated deeply rooted enmity. This enmity can be elimianted only through solutions that are implemented in stages, step by step.

President Numayri concluded his interview by lauding the Camp David agreement as a gradual step that can lead to peace and a comprehensive solution.

Pakistani President Sends Message to Numayri

JN041538 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1510 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Khartoum, 4 Jul (SUNA) — Staff Major General 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, first vice president of the republic, today received a message from Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq addressed to President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri. The message was conveyed to the first vice president by Pakistani president's envoy Ambassador Mohammad Akram Zaki. It dealt with means of further bolstering and developing bilateral relations, and other significant issues and causes expected to be raised before the ICO's coming meeting due to be held in Saudi Arabia in September. It is known that a new ICO secretary general will be elected during this meeting.

SUNA: Chad Minister Vows To Fight Libyan Forces
JN061908 Khartoum SUNA in English 1800 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Ndjamena, July 6, (SUNA) - Chadian minister of internal affairs and security rexpressed his country's readiness to fight the Libyan invasion forces to "the last shot" whatever equipment these forces have. In a statement to SUDAN NEWS AGENCY SUNA here today, the Chadian Minister Tahar Guinassou expressed stisfaction over the strategy they drew up and the aids they receive from "here and there" to counter Col. al-Qadhdhafi's forces.

Guinassou tackled the situation in north Chad saying that Libya has launched an attack on Faya-Largeau two weeks ago. He described Libya as Chad's permanent enemy. [Words indistinct] that Libya, has been occupying [words indistinct] all those who crossed Shari River re-invade Chad.

We informed that national and international public opinion with the wide scale Libyan subversion three months before it had taken place Guinassou said. He added that they have explained to all friendly states that this subversion is directed not only against Chad but against Africa and the whole world as well.

About the internal front, the Chadian minister stated that the people are mobilized beside the Armed Forces to counter the Libyan agressors. "Since recent years, Chad has never witnessed a unity such as this which is achieved under the umbrella of the Third Republic" Guinassou said. The [words indistinct] political institutions were established and reconstruction of Chad began.

ETHIOPIA

AFP: Planned RDF Maneuvers in Area Condemned

NC061858 Paris AFP in English 1838 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, July 6 (AFP) — Planned military manoeuvres by the United States' Rapid Deployment Force in Oman, Egypt, Sudan and Somalia are a "calculated move to encourage some toward adventurism and at threatening and intimidating others", Ethiopia charged today.

In a reaction to reports that the manoeuvres were to be held next month, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs expressed concern, and strongly condemned the exercises, particularly as they came in the wake of the recent visit to Washington by Somali Defence Minister Ali Samatar.

Manoeuvres previously staged in the area and those planned for next month have a direct bearing on Ethiopia's security, the statement said.

COPWE Delegation Departs for USSR 6 July

EA061245 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] A COPWE delegation left for Moscow this morning on a study tour which will focus on the ideological work necessary in organizing the party. The meeting is in line with agreements made between COPWE and the CPSU.

The delegation, which will gain work experience from this vanguard communist party, is led by Comrade Worku Ferede, COPWE Central Committee member and second deputy head of the COPWE Ideological Department.

The 30-member delegation comprises COPWE members involved in ideological work. During its 2-week stay in the USSR it will be briefed on issues concerning the dissemination of ideology and will inspect the activities of CPSU bodies at various stages. This was disclosed by Comrade Worku in a statement before his departure.

The delegation was seen off by Comrade Negash Dubale, COPWE Central Committee member and head of the COPWE Department of Finance and Administration of Properties, and by Soviet Embassy officials in Ethiopia.

UGANDA

Obote Presents 1983-84 Budget to Parliament

AB301940 Paris AFP in English 1730 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Kampala, June 30 (AFP) — Ugandan President Milton Obote today presented his 1983-1984 budget statement to parliament, announcing substantial increases in producer prices for the country's main cash crops and raising civil servants' wages and pensions by 50 per cent.

Starting tomorrow, coffee prices will go up by 33 per cent, tea will rise by 75 per cent to 25 shillings, tobacco by 45 percent to 150 shillings and cocoa will double to 80 shillings a kilo.

Mr. Obote has not imposed any new taxes in his budget this year, apart from withholding taxes to stop widespread tax evasions.

President Obote told parliament today that his government would continue the dual exchange rate system introduced last year.

CHAD

Reportage on Continued Fighting in Eastern Areas

AB061208 Paris AFP in English 1142 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Ndjamena, July 6 (AFP) — Fightings continued to rage today in Oum Chalouba, eastern Chad, between the government troops of Hissein Habre and those of ex-President Goukouni Oueddei, official sources said here today.

But the same sources said that Mr Goukouni's forces had the upper hand in terms of weaponry, which could be a determining factor in the outcome of the battle.

Reinforcements had reportedly been sent to the combat zone to help Mr Habre's army (FAN).

Informed sources here said that soldiers had been sent to Abeche, more than 200 kms (125 miles) southeast of Oum Chalouba, in case of an attack on the strategic town, a symbol for Mr Habre who was once the sub-prefect there. Abeche has traditionally been a FAN stronghold.

At a press conference yesterday, Mr Habre called for "more direct commitment and participation" by France to help counter what he termed "external aggression."

Atmosphere 'Tense'

AB061735 Paris AFP in French 1652 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 6 Jul (AFP) — Fighting continued on Wednesday afternoon in Oum Chalouba (north-eastern Chad) between government forces and supporters of former President Goukouni Oueddei, official sources announced.

These sources said reinforcements were sent from both the south and west to the fighting area. However, according to these sources, the material superiority of the attackers makes the situation particularly difficult for the Chadian National Armed Forces (FAN). Reliable foreign sources in Ndjamena also say Goukouni Oueddei's elements have been increasing their reconnaissance movements in the last 24 hours north of Koro-Toro (about 300 km south of Faya Largeau).

After President Hissein Habre's press conference, the atmosphere in Ndjamena, both among the local people as well as the Europeans, became remarkably tense. In fact, according to observers, questions being asked center around two points the real military situation, and the response France will give to President Hissein Habre's demand for direct military support. Reliable sources in Ndjamena say a personal envoy of President Habre left for Paris on Tuesday.

President Habre stated that the FAN was faced with the problem of reorganization, an exercise that takes time; however, observers believe that the government forces do not, in fact, have time.

[Words indistinct] many, mainly members of the Commanding Council of the Northern Armed Forces have gone with their troops to the different battle fronts. Thus, Idriss Miskine, the foreign affairs minister, has temporally left his Ndjamena office to visit the FAN soldiers.

According to observers, the presence of the president's closest collaborators could help strengthen the morale of the combatants who are still on the defensive and are forced to fight in retreat since they lost the battles of Gouro (20-22 February), Ouninga Kebir (mid-May), and Faya-Largeau (23-24 June).

The other question asked by Ndjamena residents is how Paris will respond to the Chadian Government's request for direct French intervention. They say that the French response could determine the outcome of the situation.

In the Chadian capital, life is still normal in the center of the city where vestiges of past conflicts are still evident. According to sources, only civil servants are now required to go through military training, especially in the use of light armament.

Fighting in Oum Chalouba

NC061837 Paris AFP in English 1757 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Ndjamena, July 6 (AFP) — Fighting continued today round Oum Chalouba, eastern Chad, between the government troops of Hissein Habre and those of ex-President Goukouni Oueddei, official sources said here today.

The same sources said that government reinforcements had been sent from the west and the south, but the superior weaponry of Mr Goukouni's forces were making things difficult for Mr Habre's troops.

A reliable source also said that units of Mr Goukouni's army had stepped up reconnaissance patrols towards Koro-Toro, a third of the way along the 1,000 kilometre (650 mile) road to Ndjamena from Faya Largeau, which Mr Goukouni's men captured at the end of last month.

Meanwhile as fighting drew closer the atmosphere in Ndjamena grew more tense, as residents wondered how the military situation would develop and what Paris's response would be to Mr Habre's call yesterday for French troops to aid him.

(In Paris Mr Habre's justice minister Oudalbaye Naham handed a message for President Francois Mitterrand to his special adviser on African affairs Guy Penne, the Elysee Palace said. The contents of the message were not revealed.)

Bardai Interview With GUNT Foreign Minister

AB060910 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Interview granted by GUNT Foreign Minister Mohamed Nour Adam Barka to unidentified reporter of Radio Bardai — place and date not given]

[Text] [Unidentified reporter] Comrade minister, we have heard about the intervention of the first Zairian elements in Chad on

Radio France Internationale. Do you have any comments on this subject? And what are the possible consequences of this intervention?

[Adam Barka] I heard this information on Radio France Internationale, like you. Zaire is making the same mistake again. You may recall that only yesterday, Zaire, Senegal and Nigeria contributed to destabilizing Chad and its government, recognized by the OAU as legitimate. Now that things have taken another turn, after the fall of Faya, it is quite normal that Hissein, having no more strength because — and this the press did not talk about much — the FAN, after the battles of Gouro and Ounianga, seems to me not to exist any more. Conscious of this danger, international imperialism, beginning with France, and their lackeys like Zaire — you will hear very soon that Senegal and the Ivory Coast have sent troops to stop the so-called advance of the National Liberation Forces. [sentence as heard]

(?You must not forget) that when a people are determined to obtain their independence and freedom, no other force, however, powerful, even if it is called Zaire or France or American imperialism, can stop them. The Chadian people today are determined to continue their fight for independence and freedom.

[Unidentified reporter] Comrade minister, on the diplomatic scene the OAU commisson of enquiry initiated by Comrade President al-Qadhdhafi and approved by the presidents of the OAU, seems to be under way. What is the real situation?

[Adam Barka] All this was sparked off by allegations of the presence or not of Libyan troops fighting on the side of the government forces. Foreign observers including the most recalcitrant noticed on the field that the government forces took over Faya without any foreign help. This is to tell you that these arguements have been put forward since last February by Hissein Habre and his friends in order to actually internationalize the Chadian conflict. The truth is that there are no Libyans now fighting on the side of the government forces. We invited the president of the UN Security Council and the UN secretary general to send an ad hoc commission to find out on the field for themselves whether there are Libyan troops in Chad. Therefore, if President al-Qadhdhafi initiated this move, it is quite normal because he is the main one accused. He deemed it right to ask for a team to be sent to Chad to verify the truth or otherwise of the allegation.

[Unidentified reporter] In view of the feverish agitation of imperialists and reactionaries, can we say that on the GUNT side you are also going to launch a diplomatic counteroffensive toward countries friendly to the GUNT?

[Adam Barka] The GUNT has its friends; the GUNT has clearly outlined its policies; the GUNT is antiimperialist and therefore we also have friends who will not fail to come to our help when we call them. But for the moment we have the situation under control. We are masters of the field, as I have already said. The forces of evil have been in disarray from Ounianga to Gouro. Zaire and French imperialists know what (?blunders) these forces of evil have committed in Chad. We have learned that an international military team is now in Ndjamena, contrary to what Mitterrand and certain French circles are saying. French imperialism, through one of its military instructors, is in Ndjamena, and this is very serious, especially when this comes from a government which calls itself socialist.

[Unidentified reporter] So invoking this famous cooperation agreement which France is currently using for its specific needs is only a cover up for this French intervention?

[Adam Barka] Of course, this is naturally an excuse. This agreement had been abrogated since the withdrawal of French troops from Chad. And if you recall, the GUNT was waiting to sign another cooperation agreement with France. Which means the agreement had been canceled. Now, since the arrival of Hissein Habre, we have a new thing altogether: At one time they talk about a defense agreement, at another time about a military cooperation agreement. This agreement signed in 1976 between the government of [words indistinct]. We are surprised that because Hissein Habre is now in danger, they are invoking this agreement. It is in the name of this agreement that France must come to the aid of Hissein Habre. Now to come to your question: This agreement was abrogated with the arrival of the GUNT and since the withdrawal of the French military base from Chad.

[Unidentified reporter] Do you have any message for the progressive African countries at this moment?

[Adam Barka] I would like to tell them that this is a very critical moment. It is because of imperialist maneuvers that Chad has never had any peace. That is why the Chadian people have never had security. The betrayed and abused Chadian people have recovered their balance under the leadership of the GUNT. We have taken up arms to defend our fatherland, to make Chad an independent and progressive state, a Chad for Chadians and not a Chad exposed to international (?intrigue). This is the aim of our struggle. It is apparent that all the masters of Hissein Habre and other lackeys like him are talking about the victories won by our brave soldiers and the GUNT. The reactionary forces are getting excited and go to the extent of intervening directly in the conflict and sending mercenaries to kill the Chadians again. Therefore, we say this is a critical moment. We have assumed our responsibility and it is the duty of our friends to do the same. This is the message I have for our friends and I would also add that there are some friends who have had the courage to say what they think about the situation in Chad.

[Unidentified reporter] Some so-called moderate countries are proposing negotiations and reconciliation and all sorts of [words indistinct].

[Adam Barka] Negotiations with Hissein Habre. I think our history shows that we have gone through all these things before. Quite recently, after we got out of Ndjamena [words indistinct] there were attempts at negotiations between the FAN and other factions in Chad. But what did all these negotiations achieve? [passage indistinct] Our government should think carefully about this question and give a reply.

[Unidentified reporter] And what do you think about the meeting of the OAU committee on Chad proposed by Gabon?

[Adam Barka] We have been told already that the file on Chad is closed, and now that Faya has fallen, Africa has acknowledged itself in the wrong. It is a pity! A Chadian problem therefore exists. We are closely watching all that is being done with regard to our country, and at the appropriate time our government will give a reply to any decisions made on Chad that may lead to a solution to the conflict.

EQUITORIAL GUINEA

AFP: Opposition To Seek Talks With Regime

AB030740 Paris AFP in English 0721 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Madrid, July 3 (AFP) — The National Salvation Junta opposed to the military regime in Equatorial Guinea said it would send members to Malabo next month in a bid to hold talks with President Teodoro Obiang.

The junta's four-man Executive Committee told a press conference here on Saturday that they had asked that their delegation be accompanied by representatives from international human rights bodies.

They would ask Lieutenant-Colonel Obiang for an amnesty for political prisoners, legalisation of political parties, and the formation of an administration charged with organising elections.

They hoped the people in the West African former Spanish colony would demonstrate in public in support of the junta's aims on August 13, the date proposed for the visit.

The junta wanted to create conditions for dialogue for a change to freedom and democracy without having recourse to coups d'etat, "with peaceful means replacing so much violence, assassination and conspiracies".

The group's leaders said that if they were rebuffed next month, or even imprisoned, the junta would try again the following month to get a hearing.

The executive comprises Severo Moto, Jose Luis Jones, Gabriel Andombe and Cipriano Marques.

Death Sentence Asked for Coup Plotters

AB051030 Paris AFP in English 1011 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Madrid, July 5 (AFP) — The Equatorial Guinea authorities are calling for the death penalty against three Equatorial Guinean [as received] soldiers charged with involvement in a foiled coup attempt in the West African country in mid-May, a reliable source said here today.

The three defendants include Sergeant Venancio Miko, who sought refuge in the Spanish Embassy in Malabo after the plot was uncovered and was only released after Spain obtained assurances from Equatorial Guinea that he would be deported if sentenced to death.

Sgt. Miko said in court that his two co-defendants, Gregorio Michaela and Carmelo Owono, were responsible for the plot to assassinate President Teodoro Obiang Nguema, and had sought arms from the Soviet Embassy. "They did not go to the Soviet Embassy looking for weapons to shoot monkeys," he said, in support of his argument.

The source said the Soviet Union had refused to help the conspirators, and the Soviet charge d'affaires was recalled to Moscow shortly after the affair.

Sgt. Miko said that if the coup attempt had succeeded, Carmelo Owono or Florencio Maye would have replaced Lieutenant-Colonel Obiang as president.

Witnesses called to testify have criticized President Obiang for the food shortages in the former Spanish colony, the source said.

Ministry Denies Execution Rumors

LD060524 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0001 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] According to official sources in the Guinean Foreign Ministry and the chief of protocol, no one has been executed in that country. The information counters rumors that have been circulating on the possible execution of the three people implicated in the coup d'etat.

The Spanish Government trusts that Sergeant Venancio Miko will not be executed despite having been sentenced to death along with two other soldiers. The Spanish foreign minister spoke yesterday with President Obiang Nguema and he said that Miko was still (?alive). Obiang Nguema gave the undertaking in writing that he will commute a sentence of death if the court trying the Guinean soldier hands down that sentence.

GAMBIA

PANA: Parliament Appoints New Speaker

AB011043 Dakar PANA in French 1150 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Banjul, 30 Jun (APS-SENEGAL/PANA) — Yesterday the Gambian Parliament appointed a new speaker, El Hadj Mamadou Babacar Ndiaye. He will complete the mandate of Sir Aliou Souleymane Jack, who has resigned.

The members of Parliament held a session this afternoon and approved the candidacy submitted on behalf of the government by Vice President Bakary Dabo.

Contrary to the practice in Senegal for instance, the speaker is not an elected member of Parliament in Gambia. He does not contest the elections. Instead, he is appointed by the head of state and is concurrently the leader of the majority party. Before proposing a candidate to the post of speaker, the head of state must first appoint him as a member of Parliament.

The choice of El Hadj Mamadou Babacar Ndiaye did not come as a surprise. In fact his name was often mentioned as one of the most capable men for the post. Therefore, it was not surprising that his appointment was unanimously approved by both the majority and the opposition.

For Fodeba Diame of the National Convention Party, El Hadj Mamadou Babacar Ndiaye is simply the right man. The new Gambian speaker is generally believed to enjoy the esteem of his fellow Gambians, to whom he is said to be very close.

El Hadj Mamadou Babacar Ndiaye is not a novice in Parliament because he was already an appointed member from 1972-77. In spite of his sympathy with the People's Progressive Party, he seems to have stayed aloof from the political arena.

Until his appointment, he was devoted to his own business and was the manager of the BP hydrocarbon company. He was also chairman on many boards of directors after holding several positions in the past including the presidency of the Chamber of Commerce, the function of honorary consul of the Kingdom of Spain, etc.

The new speaker, who is [figure indistinct] years old, is married and has six children.

IVORY COAST

Political Bureau Seeks Help for Chad

AB051410 Abidjan AIP in French 4 Jul 83 pp 1,2

[Communique issued in Abidjan on 1 July by Democratic Party of Ivory Coast-African Democratic Rally, PDCI-RDA]

[Text] The PDCI-RDA Political Bureau held a meeting on Friday, 1 July, at the Congress Hall in Treichville and examined the political situation on both the national and international fronts. The Political Bureau expressed satisfaction over the president's resounding success in his recent official visits to the United States and Canada. The visits enabled him to further strengthen the friendly ties between the Ivory Coast and those two great countries. The Political Bureau makes it a point to congratulate the president of the republic for his courageous positions on international cooperation and the establishment of a fairer world economic order.

It further examined the international situation, particularly the developments in Chad since the unfortunate events in that country cannot leave the Ivorian people indifferent.

With the approval of the president of the party and of the republic, who is now in Europe, the Political Bureau upheld the energic measures taken by France within the framework of its military agreements with Chad in giving assistance to the legitimate government of that country, a government that has been recognized by the United Nations, the OAU, and the Nonaligned Movement.

The Political Bureau appeals to the true friends of Africa who want its harmonious development achieved in peace, freedom, and independence to help Chad's legitimate government now fighting for the respect of its territorial integrity and for the establishment of peace necessary for national reconstruction.

The Political Bureau calls on African countries to do everything possible to help that brotherly country, which has been ravaged for more than 20 years by a fratricidal war caused and fostered by foreign destabilizers and enemies of freedom, to win back peace and stability, which will enable it to address itself to its development in the supreme interest of the Chadian people.

MALI

ESSOR Comments on Conflict in Chad

AB051925 Paris AFP in French 1749 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Bamako, 5 Jul (AFP) — In its Tuesday issue, the *Essor*, the paper of the ruling Democratic Union of Malian People, devotes its world news column to the Chadian situation with the headline "War or Suicide?" "There is no longer a shadow of a doubt that the Chadian situation has been internationalized with all the unforseeable consequences," says the *Essor*.

After questioning the ability of the OAU "to play its rightful role as father of the family" in order to end "the fratricidal war" between President Hissein Habre's and Goukouni Oueddei's supporters, the *Essor* adds: Do the warring brothers "intend to govern the ruins of Chad?"

The paper reminds them that "peace coannot be achieved through the barrel of gun, but must be achieved through negotiations" and calls on them to be more understanding in order to find a peaceful solution to the conflict.

NIGERIA

200,000 Civil Servants on Strike for Wages

AB052215 Paris AFP in English 1604 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Lagos, July 5 (AFP) — About 200,000 employees of western Nigeria's Bendel state government have launched an indefinite strike to back up demands for payment of two months outstanding salaries, the *New Nigerian* newspaper reported today. The Federal Government-owned daily reported that services at the governor's officer and State House of Assembly had been halted. Also affected were hospitals, ministries and the judiciary.

A spokesman for the striking workers, Mr N.N. Nwauzor, was quoted as saying that the strike would continue until the workers' salaries of last May and June were paid.

State's 'Abiding Resolve' for Peace in Chad Noted

AB061025 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] In the past few years, Nigeria has had cause to hold discussions with the various leadships that have emerged from Chad in the wake of its intractable internal conflict. This has been the trend of relations between the two countries from the former president Felix Malloum to Goukouni Oueddei and now Hissein Habre. The purpose of such talks has remained that of assising in finding a lasting solution to the Chadian problem.

When a major war broke out between the forces of Felix Malloum and Hissein Habre, who was the then prime minister, Nigeria was the first country at the invitation of the two t[illegible]end a delegation to Ndjamena on a peace mission. This was followed by the movement of Nigerian troops into Chad to establish a buffer zone and (?supervise) disengagement of troops of the warring factions. A determined diplomatic move initiated by Nigeria resulted in the voluntary resignation of the Malloum government, which gave way to the Transitional National Union Government of Goukouni Oueddei.

Another eruption that followed was Hissein Habre's apparent rebuff and the move to dislodge Mr Oueddei which initially resulted in disaster with the intervention of Libya. Nigeria again spearheaded the appeal for the withdrawal of Libyan troops from Chad and the formulation of an OAU peacekeeping force. Following the impromptu withdrawal of Libyan troops, urgent steps were taken to meet the emergency, with Nigeria responding positively to the constitution of OAU force, once again carrying the bulk of the challenge. Certain factors later disrupted the assignment of the force with Hissein Habre's coming back to power.

In an effort to win diplomatic recognition, Habre found Nigeria a worthy international salesman to market his regime with an assurance of working toward total and conclusive reconciliation. In a demonstration of its abiding resolve to help toward the achievement of peace in Chad, Nigeria took up the assignment with great zeal and promise. This was after the first meeting in Kaduna last year between President Shehu Shagari and the new Chadian leader, Hissein Habre. Nigeria, in an apparent display of its sincerity, has maintained and kept its pledge to Chad in the interest of the Chadian people and Africa.

What should be emphasized is that from the series of meetings on Chad hosted by Nigeria to the recent meeting between President Shehu Shagari and his Chadian counterpart in Abuja, Nigeria has remained consistent in demonstrating its love for the people of Chad and its concern for any military escalation of the situation in that country. That was why Nigeria naturally felt very bad about the recent clashes on its borders following an ill-motivated and suicidal attack on Nigerian troops by Chadian forces.

Indeed, the question being asked was: Why did they do it? Was it meant to be the price that Nigeria should pay for all the money, men, and materiel it has put at the disposal of Chad on many occasions in the search ofor peace and reconcialition? One point to be noted is that the indident was the first time that the forces of any Chadian regime were embarking on such an unprovoked adventure. The incident could be seen as part of the Nigerian experience in its foreign policy with Africa as its centerpiece.

But sometimes the pills could be too bitter to swallow and the lessons too challenging to be allowed to pass away without a positive reply. In all its dealings, the truth is that Nigeria has always maintained an enviable posture for promoting African unity and understanding. It has repeatedly demonstrated its belief in dialogue as a formula for resolving issues and achieving international understanding and concord. This is where the assertion by President's Shehu Shagari and Hissein Habre at the Abuja talks, that the Nigeria-Chad border clashes should not have happened, is reassuring. Such assertion could be in order for the moment, but for the future Nigeria demands a definite assurance and pledge from President Habre or whosoever remains at the head of any government in Ndjamena that it will never happen again.

In the next few days, the various agreements reached at the Abuja talks will have been fully implemented. These include the full opening of the border between Nigeria and Chad and the resumption of joint border patrols involving the police, customs, and immigration officials of both countries. Others are the exchange of detained personnel of the two countries, immediate end to hostilities, and the convening of a meeting of a technical committee on the delimination of Lake Chad.

It is to the greater interest of the Chadian authorities to enforce and maintain the agreement on the cessation of hostilities. This is necessary to avoid any future unfortunate situation which could easily be devastating. Nigeria, on its part, has always kept its pledge, but there is also the need to maintain vigilance in the search for peace.

Shagari Message Marks Nigerian Army Day

AB070820 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] The commander in chief of the Armed Forces, President Shehu Shagari, has warned that if the need arises, Nigeria will not hesitate to take decisive action in protecting her land and citizens. The president, who is also in charge of the Ministry of Defense, gave the assurance yesterday in a message to mark this year's Nigerian Army Day. He recalled the recent border clashes with Chad and commended the Nigerian troops for their loyalty and dedication to duty. President Shagari remarked that the Nigerian Army has contributed a lot to the maintenance of the country's territorial integrity.

The commander in chief said despite the current economic recession the welfare, training, and operational efficiency of the Armed Forces would remain paramount in the policy of his administration. He urged members of the Armed Forces to continue to live in harmony with their civilian brothers and sisters. They should, however, remain vigilant in order to refuse to be used by those who might wish to cause confusion in the country.

The chief of defense staff, Lieutenant General Gibson Diallo, in his address to some officers and men of the Army at the Ikeja Cantonment, yesterday stressed the need to build a Nigerian Army that would not only stand the tougher times but be a model in Africa. He said that the nation's Army should strive to be a pride not only in Nigeria and Africa but in the world in general.

A Radio Nigeria correspondent said that officers and men of the Nigerian Army who served in the UN Interim Force in Lebanon and in the OAU peacekeeping force in Chad were later decorated with medals by General Mohamed Wushishi. Similar ceremonies were held in Kaduna, Enugu, and Ibadan.

SENEGAL

AFP: French Efforts in Chad Welcomed

AB060704 Paris AFP in French 1429 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Dakar, 5 Jul (AFP) — Senegalese President Abdou Diouf "positively appreciates" France's action in Chad, said government spokesman Djibo Ka at the end of a ministerial council meeting. In a statement to the AGENCE DE PRESSE SENEGALAISE, Mr Ka added that President Diouf "notes with satisfaction that this action of France aims at strengthening efforts by [words indistinct] against any acts of destabilization."

PDS Call To Resolve 'Economic Difficulties'

AB052130 Paris AFP in French 1814 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Dakar, 5 Jul (AFP) — The PDS [Senegalese Democratic Party] has called for a "national roundtable" combining all the political parties to resolve Senegal's economic difficulties. In a communique issued by its national secretariat, the PDS said that a roundtable is the "only means of averting the danger" of seeing Senegal "declared a country that is unable to make its payments." According to the secretariat, "the exceptional situation requires the involvement of all, regardless of political differences."

The PDS also stressed the present normalization of its relations with the government and called for a statute for the opposition outlining relations between the government and opposition parties.

The PDS, which won eight seats during the recent elections compared to the ruling Socialist Party's 111, decided to boycott National Assembly meetings charging that the elections had been rigged.

SIERRA LEONE

Newspaper Owners Appeal Government Order

AB041810 Lagos NAN in English 1700 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Freetown, July 4 (NAN): The editors of 11 newspapers in Sierra Leone are to appeal to the high court against a government order to cease publication until they are granted registration certificates, according to sources close to the editors. The jobs of some 200 employees are at stake following the government order on Friday. Only the government-owned daily *"Jiwe Yoney"* and the privately-owned *"Flash"* and *"Progress"* have been granted the necessary certificates.

Under the newspaper law, editors must have satisfactory qualifications in journalism, a university degree, four years experience and "any other qualification or experience which the minister ... shall consider to be adequate." Newspaper owners who violate the law are liable to a fine of up to 1,000 leones (about 260 naira) or one year's imprisonment or both. Newspapers whose applications for registration have been approved have to pay 2,000 leones (N520) initially and 1,000 leones for the annual renewal.

ANGOLA

Reportage on Visit of Egypt's Butrus Ghali

Jorge Hosts Dinner

MB061033 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] The foreign minister, Comrade Paulo Teixeira Jorge, hosted an official dinner party in Luanda last night for the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, Butrus Ghali, who is currently on an official visit to our country. During the dinner party, which was held at Costa do Sol Hotel, Comrade Paulo Jorge once again stressed that Butrus Ghali's visit to Luanda will greatly contribute to the development of relations between Angola and Egypt.

During his speech, the foreign minister said that the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs will have the opportunity during his stay in the People's Republic of Angola to familiarize himself with the manner in which the Angolan people are engaged in building a socialist society, an independent and prosperous society. Comrade Paulo Jorge also expressed the country's solidarity with the Egyptian Government, which has, for its part, expressed its solidarity with the peoples who are struggling for just causes either inside or outside Africa. In reply, the Egyptian diplomat stressed that his visit to the People's Republic of Angola will both facilitate the further development of Angolan-Egyptian relations and allow an exchange of high-level viewpoints on the most burning issues of the international situation. After having invited our foreign minister to visit the Arab Republic of Egypt, Butrus Ghali condemned the racist South African regime for its repeated acts of aggression against neighboring countries, and also declared his country's solidarity with the oppressed peoples of southern Africa.

Meanwhile, the Angolan-Egyptian talks began yesterday afternoon, shortly after the arrival in Luanda of the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, Butrus Ghali. The first round of discussions was attended by Comrade Paulo Jorge, who led our delegation; the deputy foreign minister, Comrade Venancio de Moura; and senior officials from the Foreign Ministry.

More on Opening Talks

AB061230 Luanda ANGOP in French 1105 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Luanda, 6 Jul (ANGOP) — Official talks between Angolan and Egyptian delegations began yesterday afternoon in Luanda. The Angolan delegation was led by Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge, while the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, Butrus Ghali, led his country's delegation.

In his opening speech, Paulo Jorge expressed the hope that that the visit by the Egyptian minister of state will open new prospects for the strengthening of bilateral relations in many fields. The Angolan minister stressed that the two parties should examine the problems facing their countries during the deliberations in order to determine how a more positive contribution may be made to the solution of the different conflicts in the world.

In reply, the Egyptian minister pointed out the importance of his visit to the People's Republic of Angola, adding that this visit will help strengthen the ties of friendship and solidarity which exist between the two countries. "The strengthening of mutual assistance and the development of relations between the two countries," he added, "will enable us to better understand some of the vital issues in world affairs."

Ghanaian Government Delegation Arrives in Luanda

AB041202 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] A Ghanaian delegation led by Kodjo Tsikata, member of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] and special adviser to the Ghanaian Government, arrived in Luanda yesterday for a working visit to the People's Republic of Angola.

During their stay, the Ghanaian officials will hold talks with Angolan authorities on the activities of the Angola-Ghana joint commission on cooperation. An agreement on economic, technical, and scientific cooperation is expected to be signed at the end of the visit.

The Ghanaian delegation includes the secretary of justice, G.E. Aikins, and the director of the Foreign Ministry's African Affairs Division, James M. Ansah.

Talks Begin 4 July

MB051125 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Official talks began in Luanda yesterday between an Angolan delegation led by Foreign Minister Comrade Paulo Jorge and a Ghanaian delegation headed by Kojo Tsikata, member of the Provisional National Defense Council and special adviser to the Ghanaian Government, who has been in Angola since the day before yesterday.

During its 5-day stay in Angola, the Ghanaian delegation, which includes the minister of justice and the director of the Africa Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ghana, will hold talks with Angolan authorities in the fields of trade, agriculture, and cadre training. Experience gained by both sides in other sectors will also be reviewed and exchanged.

Defense Minister Meets Municipal Authorities

MB020505 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] As part of his continuing visit to central and southern Angola, Defense Minister Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale was at the (Alcocongo) municipality in Cuanza Sul Province yesterday. During his stay in the town, he dealt with defense-related issues and held talks with local government authorities to review some major problems.

The defense minister expressed his concern over the weak economic and military development of the municipality, a result of

the fact that it has not been visited often enough by officials in a position to listen to the public explain their problems and to relate these explanations to higher authorities.

Speaking on the political and military situation prevailing in our country, Colonel Pedale stressed that imperialism has used South Africa and the gangs of UNITA to bring about the present state of affairs. He added that the UNITA puppet organization has been charged with the role of destroying, killing, and causing panic among the defenseless population of Angola.

Savimbi Speaks at Ceremony To Free Hostages

MB020737 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 1 Jul 83

[UNITA radio]

[Excerpts] Comrades, compatriots, and listeners of the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel: As is well known, UNITA and its armed forces have achieved substantial victories during this year of the anti-Cuban campaign, victories which our people will remember and which the world cannot ignore. The resounding victory of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] at Alto Catumbela on 12 March 1983 raised our anti-imperialist struggle against Soviet expansion on the African Continent to a new level, thus winning much sympathy and support for UNITA and the FALA, the results of which are already being felt.

The action by the glorious FALA at Alto Catumbela resulted in, among other things, the capture of 84 foreigners who, as mercenaries, were in the service of Russo-Cuban imperialism supporting the minority government of the chieftains of the MPLA against the black majority of the Angolan people. Out of 84 foreigners captured at Alto Catumbela, 64 were Czechoslovak citizens. As a humanitarian gesture, the leadership of UNITA and the FALA decided to free the women and children of Czechoslovakia included in the group of 84 captives. The ceremony marking the release of the Czechoslovak women and children took place at the UNITA Central Base on 24 June 1983. The Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel, which is the UNITA radio service, recorded the event and in today's program will carry a complete report on the ceremony marking the release of the Czechoslovak women and children.

On 24 June 1983, the Commander Monteiro Square at the UNITA Central Base was once again the site of a very important event in the struggle, attended by thousands of people, members of mass organizations, and members of the FALA as representatives of all the suffering people of Angola, who throughout the country are fighting to liberate the fatherland from the yoke of Russo-Cuban imperialism and neocolonialism.

In brief, we all met, thousands of us, at the Commander Monteiro Square to express once again, on behalf of all the oppressed people of Angola, our appreciation and unconditional support for UNITA, our vanguard party, and Comrade Dr Savimbi, our beloved president, the undisputed leader of the Angolan revolution and the commander of the FALA.

On 24 June 1983 at the UNITA Central Base, we witnessed an event which was very important to the struggle, that is, the release of the Czechoslovak women and children. Once more we paid heartfelt homage to our party, UNITA, and to the FALA, congratulating ourselves for the advances registered on all fronts in the struggle for national liberation during this year of the anti-Cuban campaign. In particular, we joyfully sang the praises of our glorious FALA for the resounding victory achieved at Alto Catumbela which, to remind our listeners, culminated in the destruction of two road bridges and one rail bridge, and in the capture of 84 foreign technicians, including 20 Portuguese and 64 Czechoslovak citizens. As a humanitarian gesture, UNITA unconditionally released the women and children in this group on 24 June 1983. The central act in this ceremony took place at our provisional capital. We, members of the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel, were present, and we now carry a recording of the event as it actually took place.

[Begin recording] The climax of the ceremony took place when General Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, comrade president of the party and commander in chief of the FALA, delivered his address after a magnificent demonstration during which the people sang praises to Savimbi in unison and shouted: Savimbi, our guide. This was followed by complete silence for the message, teachings, and guidelines from our beloved president, Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi:

[Savimbi] Kafundanga! [Crowd shouts: "An example to follow!"]

Kafundanga! [Crowd shouts: "An example to follow!"]

My dear brothers, compatriots and [word indistinct]: We have the opportunity today to participate once more in a political meeting of historic importance. The central act of this meeting is the release of the Czechoslovak women and children.

Your struggle has been prominently covered by the BBC, France Inter, the Voice of America, and the Voice of Germany. This is due to the work we have carried out here inside Angola, and to the journalists who have been present here and spread the news of it abroad. [Shouts, followed by the beating of drums and slogans] The journalists' work has been intelligently organized and executed. It has been fruitful. The proof of this is that the friendly foreign journalists who are here are the same ones who were at (Cangonga); they were at Munhango, and they are still with us. The fact that they have come back means that they have found what we are doing to be a valid undertaking. [Shouts and drums]

The struggle is difficult. These meetings are held in the course of our march. If we review and consider the victories that we have won over the Russians and the Cubans, we have reason to believe that we will win. [Crowd shouts: "Down with the Russians and Cubans! Down with the Luanda MPLA Government! Long live Gen Savimbi!"] Given the path that we have traveled, given the victories that we have already won, and looking into the future that we anticipate, I call on you for even greater dedication.

On your behalf, I would like to address a message of gratitude to and sympathy with the peoples of the world who are fighting

Soviet oppression, that is, if you agree to it. [Shouts and drumming] [end recording]. In order to help our listeners understand the message from Comrade Dr Savimbi, we will translate it.

[Begin recording in English fading to Portuguese translation] I have decided to send a message through you to the peoples of the world, first and foremost to your own peoples. This is a message of solidarity with all those who fight and resist Soviet expansionism, and I am certain that in your countries, you have peace movements which will not appreciate the message, but we think that you are not among them.

Without interfering in your internal policies, I shall say that we are very happy here. We have a government that works, but we do not send messages to any government. We are sending a message to the British people, so that their resistance to Russian domination may be echoed in Angola. We regard the work that we saw the journalists do yesterday as part of that resistance, so that the people may know that Angolans here are not fighting the MPLA as such, but are resisting the Cubans and Russians so that we may have the opportunity to freely determine our destiny as you do in your own country.

More than that, the British people resisted during the last world war. Let us resist. Let us keep up the struggle against Russian expansionism until the time comes when the sleeping peoples rise and are ready to join us.

We address the same message to all English-speaking peoples, particularly the Americans. [end recording]

BOTSWANA

Malawi Congratulated on Independence Anniversary

MB061232 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] The president, Dr Masire, has sent a message of congratulations to Malawi's life president, Hastings Banda, on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Malawi.

The message reads: As you celebrate the 19th anniversary of the Republic of Malawi, the people and Government of Botswana join me in extending to you and through you to the people and Government of Malawi warm felicitations on this auspicious occasion. I'm confident that the good bilateral relations now existing between our two countries and people will continue to grow in the years to come through our association in the Southern African Development Coordination Conference.

The message concludes by saying: Let me take this opportunity to wish for your continued good national health and for the prosperity and [word indistinct] of the brotherly people of Malawi.

MOZAMBIQUE

Cabo Delgado Provincial Leader Installed 2 July

Outgoing Governor Addresses Rally

MB040902 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0759 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Speech by Major General Armando Panguene, outgoing Cabo Delgado governor, during rally to introduce Lieutenant General Alberto Chipande, minister of national defense, as "leader" of Cabo Delgado Province in Pemba on 2 July — live]

[Text] Your Excellency Marshal Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique: Allow me to express the great joy and emotion felt by the people of Cabo Delgado when they welcomed you to such a high occasion, at a time when the decisions of the Fourth Frelimo Party Congress are being implemented.

Our experiences in production and in our lives, the successes as well as the difficulties, were summed up for a whole year. By studying the congress theses the people have been able to appraise life in the country as whole, while looking for practical solutions to specific problems. The people organized activities to improve our gains. They cleaned and painted schools, hospitals, and houses, increased the production of grain and fish, and organized hunting. They manufactured shoes, consumer goods such as knives, pots, plates, cups, and hinges, and tools such as hoes, pangas, and floats. They detected and exposed black marketeers, speculators, and the saboteurs of the means of transport and production. During that period we also strengthened our national consciousness by fighting against the vestiges of the feudal society and the manifestations of superstition.

With the enthusiasm resulting from our faith in our creative capacity, the people of Cabo Delgado, particularly in Pemba, followed every moment of the congress by listening to the radio in order to hear the speeches by the delegates from all provinces and to follow Your Excellency as you conducted the working sessions of the Fourth Congress. The province as a whole also listened closely to the guidelines you set forth during the 21 May rally on the priorities that we must have regarding the appointment of cadres to guarantee the defense of the fatherland and to ensure that there is no room for outlaws.

The results of the congress were quickly felt in this province, and, at the same time, we maintained the pace that had been achieved during the preparations for the Fourth Congress. The population participated in the harvesting and peeling of produce. They became involved in commercial activities by increasing their support for the organization of the means of production at the local level, and they widened the implementation of solutions adopted by the congress by ridding the city of unproductive elements and outlaws.

It is with joy that we see that Cabo Delgado Province has been strengthened with cadres for production — this shows the sort of measures that have been adopted. The province has also been strengthened by the appointment of a member of the Frelimo Party Political Bureau to lead it. Lieutenant General Alberto Joaquim Chipande is a comrade, a friend, and a companion from the long marches of the national liberation struggle. I reiterate my trust in the experience that he has gained over the years. He is capable of leading Cabo Delgado with the necessary dynamism that corresponds to the expectations of the population and the ideals of our party. [applause] I am certain that Comrade Chipande, with the support of the cadres that have been appointed to the various provincial and district structures, and who have worked with us though the years, will easily see his tasks through to implementation. Therefore, I welcome you, Brother Chipande. I wish you success. [applause]

Your Excellency, we listened very carefully to the guidelines you laid down to the populations of Sofala and Zambezia Provinces. Therefore, we have been waiting anxiously to hear directly from you what paths must be followed by the people of Cabo Delgado so that they may contribute to the safe implementation of the decisions adopted by the Fourth Congress. Since your arrival in Pemba the people of our province have been awaiting your guidelines with expectation and enthusiasm. However, before you begin your speech, we would like you to honor us by accepting a few souvenirs which show what has been accomplished in the province and which exemplify the culture of Cabo Delgado. [applause]

The brilliant [word indistinct] that he renders in the building of socialism in our country and the prestige that he has brought to our people, state, party, and Armed Forces were forged in him as the first guerrilla, strategist, dedicated instructor, and victorious commander, that is, Marshal Samora Moises Machel. [applause] Mr President, we want you to continue to lead us with the same courage and perception, and therefore we ask you to accept the symbol of power, strength, and justice at this moment, when you celebrate your 20th anniversary as a soldier of the Mozambique people. [applause] [Announcer notes that a leopard skin is given to Machel]

Finally, allow me, with great emotion, Your Excellency, to express on this special occasion my gratitude to the people of Cabo Delgado, whose support makes it possible to carry out the tasks outlined by our party. Many thanks for allowing me to speak. The struggle continues.

Machel Addresses Rally

MB050521 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0752 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Speech by President Samora Machel at rally to introduce Lieutenant General Alberto Chipande, minister of national defense, as "leader" of Cabo Delgado Province in Pemba on 2 July — live]

[Excerpts] When we salute, we salute the people of Mozambique as a whole, from Rovuma to Maputo. We salute the courage, heroism, and determination of the people of Mozambique, who transformed their unity into an essential instrument to overthrow colonialism in our Mozambique fatherland. We salute their patriotic involvement in the efforts to transform our country from a poor and exploited country into a prosperous one, with happiness for all, into a country with equality, where racial and social discrimination prevailed before. The task of making our country a prosperous, equal, and happy one demands sacrifice because it is an arduous task. It demands a spirit of sacrifice, and the same spirit of determination that we adopted when we defeated colonialism.

Today, as you can see, the enemy is no longer colonialism. Is that correct? [Crowd shouts: "Yes!"]

However, we have not discussed who the enemy is now, the enemy of the Mozambique people, from Rovuma to Maputo. Today our enemy is called famine, nakedness, obscurantism, ignorance, illiteracy, sickness. In brief, it is called underdevelopment, and I will prove so in a moment. Do you understand, friends? [Voices: "Yes."]

This is a land of illiterate people.

All of you took participated in the Fourth Frelimo Party Congress. When we say this we mean that your active participation in the preparations for the congress enabled it to be yet another great victory for our people. The decisions of the fourth congress will allow us to become more involved and to take even more decisive steps to eliminate famine, armed and unarmed bandits, and misery.

In order to fulfill these decisions, these tasks and missions, our party has decided that members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee should be appointed to some provinces. We have been in Sofala Province, which is now led by Comrade Marcelino dos Santos. We have been in Zambezia Province, where the party has appointed our Comrade Mario do Graca Machungo. Today, we are in Cabo Delgado Province, which from now on is to be led by Comrade Alberto Joaquim Chipande. [applause] These three comrades are members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of our party. They are veterans of the struggle — clandestine struggle and open struggle. I will explain it later on. The three provinces that I have just mentioned are the ones which, according to the party, must be led by members of the Political Bureau.

As in Beira and Quelimane, the handing over of power here in Pemba is done publicly. We did not hold this ceremony at the palace. We are here at Pemba Stadium. I do not know its name. It seems to be Pemba Stadium. Is that correct? [Crowd: "Yes."] It looks rather abandoned. You do not look after your stadium any more. There is no industrial school here, is there? [Crowd: "No."] [Machel sings; crowd joins in]

As in other provinces, Cabo Delgado has its cultural, social, and economic particularities. Basically, we can say that there are three distinct areas in Cabo Delgado. Each of them has its own characteristics from a cultural, political, economic, and social point of view. The first area is the northern area, the areas that were liberated during the national liberation struggle. Then we have the central area, which goes almost to the south. The third is the coastline. What these three areas have in common is their

striking backwardness. Is that correct? This is our problem.

In this province there are many ethnic groups, which, in the past, many years ago, clashed with one another. The Portuguese took advantage of this when they arrived. The struggle continues. [Crowd: "Continues."] Among the ethnic groups are the Makonde, Makua — who are the majority — Mwani, Ngoni, Swahili, and the Ndonde groups. All these groups — do you understand? Then we are going to solve our problem today. In order to win the war, we had to study the ethnic groups in Cabo Delgado and the capabilities of each. Above all, one must feel like a Mozambican. This was the secret of victory in Cabo Delgado. However, we paid a high price for it. I will explain that later on.

In order to understand the complexity of this province we must look at the various ethnic groups and languages in each district, each with own specific cultural traits. For instance, Makonde, Swahili, Ngoni, Ajaua, and Ndonde are spoken only in Mueda District.

Do you know, comrades, that, all modesty aside, I think I know more about Cabo Delgado than you? Do you understand? I do not wish to offend anyone. All I want is to solve national problems. Maybe I know more about Cabo Delgado than some of you. I learned to fight the war in this province. I personally conducted the war in this province until victory was won. I knew Namuno and Montepuez before the liberation. It was through our weapons that I knew about them. Do you understand? I will to explain to you the problems we had to face during the war of liberation. Today we see reflections of those same problems, and we must crush them and solve them as free men.

It is necessary to remember our recent past, particularly the way in which colonialism promoted tribal division. Colonialism promoted strong contradictions among the Makonde and Makua peoples. These contradictions already existed, but colonialism aggravated these differences. Religion was a factor that helped strengthen such contradictions. In this province there are only two religions, namely, Catholicism and Islam. I do not know if there is another church, another type of religion. It happens that the majority of the Makonde people are Catholic, while the majority of the Makua people, particularly those on the coastline, are Moslem.

Colonialism blocked any contact among the people in the various districts of Cabo Delgado in order to keep them apart, and to restrict their knowledge within their own tribal horizon. For instance, the people of Ancuabe do not know the people of Montepuez. The people of Palma do not know the people of Quionga. The people of Mueda do not know the people of Macomia. This is what we have to solve, my friends. Do you understand? [Crowd: "Yes."]

The city of Pemba itself was divided into suburbs based on the tribal origin of the population. There was the suburb of [name indistinct] where people from Ibo lived. They were regarded as the most educated. There was the (?native) suburb where people of Chiure and Montepuez lived. Is that correct? [Crowd: "Yes."]

You, tribalists. [laughter] Can we have development like that? [Crowd: "No."]

Can we have unity? [Crowd: "No."]

Unity in Cabo Delado as such cannot come into being with things asthey are. There is still division among the people of Cabo Delgado, and within each ethnic group, even the Makua and Makonde peoples. This kills. It is a disease at the national level that even the congress cannot solve. We cannot adopt important decisions if we do not have any patriotic or national feelings.

The Mwani people of Ibo regarded themselves as the elite. I do not know the origin of the Mwani people. They are a mixture of Swahili, Makua, and Makonde. Their language is a mixture of languages. In the past there was nob one on Ibo Island. It was like a desert. When the Portuguese and other colonialists arrived, they built fortresses and began to arrest black people from the mainland. They took them to Ibo as slaves. Then the whites mixed with black women. There was no mixture between blacks and white women. It was only between black women and white men. Then our children, nephews, and brothers from Ibo Island were born, and thus began the elitism among the Ibo people. We must solve our problems. We do not want elitism in the country. Those are the children of slaves.

The Makonde people of Mueda regard the Makonde of Macomia as unnatural. Only Makonde people of the plateau are the true ones. The others are unnatural. [laughter] This is why the Makonde and Makua peoples do not understand one another. It is a big question, like the size of a house. Makonde people regard Makua people as an ally of colonialism because their participation in the war of national liberation was quite limited.

The Makua people regard the Makonde people as (fulamula). What does that mean? They used to say that the Makonde spread confusion, and provoked the whites. The struggle continues ... [Crowd: "Continues"]... against these things. They used to say that the Makonde people provoked the Portuguese.

It was the youth of Mozambique who felt the need to break with tribalism. They achieved unity in order to defeat colonialism, to gain freedom. It was the youth of Mozambique who formed the Mozambique Liberation Front in 1962. It was young people, not old. They dared to break with the then-prevailing backward values.

It was the war which put an end to the sedan chair that was used to carry the colonial administrator or the chief in Namuno or Montepuez. That is why the chiefs nowadays do their best to recover their privileges so that they may ride roughshod over the people.

The liquidation of tribalism as a means of building the nation is a tenacious and relentless struggle. It is Frelimo's sacred mission. We will not tolerate tribalists, regionalists, and racists.

Unfortunately, the armed struggle did not reach Cabo Delgado as a whole. Now, some of you will ask me why. Ask, then. [Voices: "Why?"]

Why did the war not reach Cabo Delgado Province as a whole? Would a Makua from Mecufi die in Negomano? [Voices: "No."]

Would a Majua of Chiure or Namuno be willing to die in Mocimboa da Praia? [Voices: "No"] Let us then ask, would a Makonde of Nangade or Quionga or Palma be willing to die in Chiure or Ancuabe or in any other place? [Voices: "No."]

These were the problems of the war of national liberation. The answer to this is that, unfortunately, the armed struggle did not cover Cabo Delgado as a whole. It did not reach Lurio. There are other aspects that you must discuss among yourselves in a frank atmosphere. Do you understand, friends?

What did in fact happen during the armed struggle for national liberation? Tribalism was like a barrier that the Portuguese used. The contradictions among the ethnic groups living in Cabo Delgado acted as a barrier to prevent the war from being carried up to Lurio. Cabo Delgado had a mission, which was to carry the war from Rovuma to Lurio, and then to enter Nampula. We did not enter Nampula because the Portuguese spread propaganda which said that the war was a Makonde war to dominate the Makua people. Is that right? [Voices: "Yes."]

They also spoke about it during the war. I am not a Makonde and I was here. The outgoing governor was in eastern Niassa, but he was not born in Niassa. Do you understand? He was seriously wounded once because of heavy bombardments which killed many comrades from many provinces.

If we are not careful with tribalism in Cabo Delgado, it might affect economic development, and this is already being felt. There are many projects, and the state has invested a lot of money in Cabo Delgado. However, we have not yet been able to see the results, and this is due to tribalism.

It is interesting to note that when a governor arrived here during the colonial period you never asked where he came from. Whenever the Portuguese brought one of their people here, you never asked where he came from. When a governor arrived, you used to go there and dance to welcome the one who was going to kill you.

When we talk about underdevelopment in this province it is a striking issue. Agriculture has developed all over the world. One must have knowledge in order to kill famine. A tractor is not a bicycle. We need an electrician, a mechanic, and the driver himself to keep a tractor running for 25 years. However, if we hand a tractor to just anyone, it is the same as putting a sheep in command of a war tank. Do you understand, my friends? In our country there are a number of provinces with experience in using tractors. There are a number of electricians, mechanics, and sewage workers, and if we tell them to come here, you will immediately ask: Where have they come from, and what are they going to do here? Do you see what a tribalist is? It is only because he cannot speak Makonde. Did the Portuguese speak Makonde or Makua?

When we say "the struggle continues" it means that ours is a hard mission. First, one must be politically aware and understand how big Mozambique is. Second, we have to understand that each group has its own culture and that this is what strengthens the culture of Mozambique.

What unites us today is the fight against underdevelopment and backwardness. Our enemies today are famine, nakedness, illiteracy, and the shortage of housing. Now we are united by the fight to have food for all and clothes, shoes, soap, and water for all. Our unity is fed by arduous work, discipline, sacrifice, and the sweat of every patriot, worker, and citizen of Mozambique. Unity is necessary if we are to successfully begin production at the Textmanta textile factory in Pemba. We need unity at that factory. Unity is necessary to implement the project, and to construct the factory that has been planned for Montepuez. The trousers and shirts that we need will be manufactured at those factories. They will manufacture things: blouses, skirts, and the scarves that will make our Makua women look beautiful. [applause] They will manufacture children's clothes, and the blankets to cover us during cold nights. It all requires unity so that there may be discipline. Without unity there is no discipline. It is the people of Cabo Delgado who must be responsible for rebuilding the sawmills that have been abandoned by the settlers so that the enormous resources of our forests can be utilized.

It is the people of Mozambique who live in Cabo Delgado that must build the dams and irrigation schemes in order to produce more food and energy and to improve the supply of water. The water that reaches us is not for the Makonde, Makua, Ngoni, or Ndonde people. It is for the Mozambicans and not the tribe as such. Voluntary work is needed to open roads so that cars and trucks may travel to bring us salt, sugar, soap, matches, kerosene, material, food, shirts, trousers, radios, and batteries in return for agricultural goods. It is not to benefit the tribe, but rather the people of Cabo Delgado. We are serving the peasant and the worker. We are serving Mozambicans. The bus that travels on the road and allows us to visit our families is driven by a Mozambican. It carries Mozambicans from all over Cabo Delgado. (Nguri) and (Chipembe) are already the result of our independence. They are the result of the unity that we have forged. They are the result of the guidelines of our party.

The 400,000-hectare project, which includes Niassa and Cabo Delgado Provinces, particularly the areas of Montepuez and Namuno, will increase beef, sheep, and pig production. It will increase our forest areas and resources. It will create industries to transform the agricultural products and meat that we will produce. It will increase the cotton output needed by our textile factories. The Mueda Plateau project, which began in 1980, will make reforestation possible, thus improving soil fertility. It will assist small industries and small projects in communal villages. The exploration of Montepuez marble is already a reality that we must develop. Geological studies have been conducted in this province. We have resources which lie on and below the surface, namely, iron, graphite, and asbestos, and we are making a detailed study of the reports in order to evaluate them. The struggle continues...[Crowd: "Continues"]..against famine, nakedness, and unemployment. What are we waiting for? No one is going to come from abroad to solve these problems. They only come to teach us how to do things properly. There are different nationalities in Cabo Delgado.

In 1981 we completed the aeromagnetic survey of Cabo Delgado as part of the oil research program that has been approved by the government. In May of this year we signed a contract with international companies, namely Esso and Shell, to search for oil in Cabo Delgado. Mozambique workers from Cabo Delgado will work there. They will not be Makonde, Makua, or Ngoni workers, but rather Mozambique workers, who will be joined by workers from many other parts of the country.

Organizing and encouraging the small-scale fishing industry is an important matter which deserves the attention of our government.

I have been told that some former chiefs are breaking up village communes. These are agents of backwardness and misery. The chiefs were not the ones who freed this land. It was not a clan chief who freed this land. It was us. Do you understand this? [Crowd: "We do."]

We don't want to be the source of their wealth.

In every village commune, town or urban center, farm, cooperative, factory or fishery, the peasant, the fisherman, the worker, the student, the mechanic, the locksmith, the tailor, the engineer, and the economist must be actively engaged in the development of Cabo Delgado. We must all act as teachers and students. We move forward by combining the experience and knowledge of each one of us. We move forward when we know how to make use of the people's wisdom. The projects we referred to above require agricultural technicians and livestock experts which we do not have. They require qualified agronomists, mechanics, locksmiths, carpenters, masons, sewage experts, electricians, and drivers. They require qualified workers and people capable of managing production centers and organizing the life of the workers. We need qualified people to handle diverse and complex economic and social activities.

In Cabo Delgado today, we have foreign aid workers from different countries who are combining their knowledge with our efforts to develop our country. We have with us Romanians, Bulgarians, Cubans, Portuguese, Koreans, Chinese, French, Italians, Dutch, Soviets, Swedes, Poles, and Danes. Are they here to colonize us? [Crowd: "No."] Are they here to exploit us? [Crowd: "No."] Are they here to humiliate us? [Crowd: "No."] They are here to pass technology on to us as quickly as possible. [applause]

But these, my friends, are the gains of independence. They are the gains of the Mozambique revolution. They are the gains of the economic system of Mozambique, the socialist system, which cooperates with all systems, regardless of ideology. [applause] They are the gains of the Mozambique people, the results of their ability to be truly independent and to choose their friends. Therefore, it does not make any sense to have unemployment in Pemba. There is work for all. That is why we have said that the unemployed will, as a first priority, go to agricultural projects to produce food, and with their work contribute to the elimination of hunger.

Compatriots, Mozambique women and Mozambique men: The armed bandits who are today disturbing the development of some provinces in the country are the same ones who murdered Comrade Paulo Samuel Kankhomba and other Frelimo leaders in this province. These armed bandits are the loyal perpetuators of the exploitative and tribalist ideas of Lazaro Kavandame. During the war of national liberation, Kavandame was the head of Cabo Delgado Province. He was a member of the Frelimo Central Committee. His mission was to unite Cabo Delgado Province. Frelimo charged him with that mission. But for him, Cabo Delgado was Moeda and nothing else. For Kavandame, the liberation of the Mozambique fatherland meant the liberation of Moeda.

Thus we clashed with Lazaro Kavandame. At that time Raimundo Pachinuapa was the commander of the armed forces of Cabo Delgado, and Lazaro was the political chairman. Hence, Raimundo was No 2 to Lazaro Kavandame. Lazaro Kavandame was a member of the Central Committee, and Raimundo was not. The former mounted a war against Frelimo, and it was all because of tribalism and nothing else. It was Raimundo and others who destroyed Lazaro Kavandame because he was a tribalist. [applause] When he began to feel surrounded, Lazaro Kavandame handed himself over to the Portuguese colonial regime. He came here to Porto Amelia. He fled from Frelimo because Frelimo wanted unity, and he joined the Portuguese who liked tribalism and division. Do you understand this, my friends? [Crowd: "We do."]

Lazaro Kavandame then had armed bandits whose job was to hunt down some of our officials who are present here. Lazaro Kavandame was able to infiltrate the people in order to murder us. This is how the armed bandits came into being. During the war for national liberation, some bandits were set in motion by Lazaro Kavandame and Simango, while others were inspired by the Portuguese colonial regime. In other words, Lazaro Kavandame set up the armed bandits making use of the position he held within Frelimo. These individuals, these murderers, thieves, and criminals fled to Smith after our independence. Smith then set up the true armed bandits in order to destroy Mozambique and to prevent us from supporting the just struggle of the people of Zimbabwe.

After the victory of the people's forces of Zimbabwe, the armed gangsters moved on to South Africa, where they were reorganized and given specific missions in Mozambique to murder leaders and destroy our economy. All the operations are planned by South Africa. The targets are chosen by South Africa. The bandits are mere agents. They are drug addicts who live on marijuana.

The armed bandits are those who, as members of the colonial military and paramilitary organizations, carried out massacres of our people during the colonial past and then fled from Mozambique to escape punishment for their crimes. The armed bandits are the very same people who promoted division and tribalism during the armed struggle. They have political and economic ambitions. They are the ones who agreed to betray the people in order to achieve their objectives. They are the same people who murdered Frelimo leaders. They are the ones who submitted to capitulation or adventurism during the struggle. They are the ones who at all costs wanted to make the capitalist line triumph within Frelimo.

This story, my friends, is a long one. Alberto Chipande will have the opportunity to brief you on it. Do you understand? [Crowd shouts: "We do!"] You need to know your country and our enemies at all times. They are the same armed bandits who attacked our offices in Dar es Salaam. They ambushed leaders and encouraged the Frelimo soldier to desert. Today, they are the same people who attack economic projects and other installations established to put an end to misery and hunger. They attack buses and burn people alive. Is this normal? [Crowd shouts: "No!"]

They attack village communes where we are building a new life. They attack, kidnap, mutilate, rape, and murder women, young people, children, and old people. They kidnap foreign aid workers, regardless of their nationality, to prevent us from completing our major projects. They kidnap foreign aid workers to prevent them from passing on technology and eliminating hunger.

But the armed bandits are not our only enemies. A new enemy has emerged — the black marketeer. If Pemba has no black marketeers, then congratulations. There is no black market here, is there? [Crowd shouts: "There is!"] What do you do with black marketeers? Tell me. What do you do with black marketeers? You do nothing because they are your cousins, in-laws and, future sons-in-law. Is that it?

We have hoarders and speculators, and they are all present here in Pemba, Montepuez, or Moeda. The smugglers who cross the Rovuma, the rumormongers, the saboteurs, the undisciplined, the drug addicts, thieves, those who promote lax attitudes, those who embezzle funds, and those who promote negligence are also called bandits. They are called unarmed bandits. These people are an extension of the armed bandits. That is why we say that the armed bandit and the unarmed bandit are two sides of the same coin. We know the reasons for this struggle. But for you perhaps it is not easy to understand because the black marketeer, the unarmed bandit, is our husband, cousin, brother-in-law, brother, father, mother-in-law, aunt or schoolmate. That is why many people do not denounce the unarmed bandit. But in order for us to triumph over hunger, nakedness, and illiteracy, in order for us to triumph over underdevelopment and backwardness, we must establish tranquility, order, and peace. The war against the armed and unarmed bandits is a war which must be waged by all of us. It is a people's war from which we shall once again emerge victorious, stronger, more united, more determined, and more aware than ever before.

As a means of fulfilling the decisions of the fourth congress, the Frelimo Party has decided that Lieutenant General Alberto Joaquim Chipande, a member of the Political Bureau and the Central Committee and minister of national defense, should take over the leadership of Cabo Delgado Province. [applause] I don't know whether it is necessary to introduce Comrade Chipande to you. [Crowd shouts: "It is!"] Who does not know him? Raise your hands. There are many.

Comrade Chipande has not been apppointed to lead Cabo Delgado because he comes from here. Let this be very clear to you. I will now introduce Chipande to you. Here is Chipande. [applause]

Now, listen to this very carefully. This is very important for you people of Cabo Delgado, all of you: Chipande is one of the founding members of the Mozambique Liberation Front. As a young man he realized that we could not topple colonialism without uniting all the people of Mozambique. In the late 50's, when he was a primary school teacher, he carried out clandestine political work among the public. He is, together with Comrade Raimundo Pachinuapa, one of the founders of the province's unity organization. He is one of the survivors of the 1960 Moeda massacre. Both of them were there. They survived the massacre. This criminal act of colonialism further strengthened his determination to mobilize the people for the national liberation struggle.

While he was still young, he was aware that he was, above all, Mozambican. With the founding of the Mozambique Liberation Front, he saw the establishment of an instrument for national unity. He was one of the first comrades who volunteered to undergo military training. We trained together in Algeria in 1963. There are three of us here, aren't there? In June 1963 we joined a group of about 100 young men for training in Algeria. [applause]

And when we returned, we founded the army which we now call the People's Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique.

After independence, Comrade Chipande was appointed minister of national defense. During the third congress, he was appointed a member of the Political Bureau and was reappointed during the Fourth Frelimo Congress. He was given the task of heading the province of Cabo Delgado. He will put an end to tribalism. He will put an end to the Makonde and an end to the Makua and will have only Mozambicans. [applause]

Some of you are bothered because you think: What does it mean to put an end to the Makua? No, we are not going to kill. We are not going to kill people. We want to put an end to tribalism. Do you understand this, my friends? [Crowd shouts: "We do."] Chipande is here to tell the Makonde and the Makua that love has no limits or borders. Do you understand this? [Crowd shouts: "We do."] There is nothing like love, the freedom of choice. I don't know whether you understand this. But the young people do, don't you? You do very well, boys and girls. [laughter followed by applause]

Chipande is not a provincial governor. He is the head of the state and society in this province. His main task is to lead the struggle against backwardness in Cabo Delgado. An executive will be appointed whose sole assignment will be the management of the economy. He will have nothing to do with the party. We haven't appointed executives yet, even for Ebira or Quelimane, but we will do so in the next few weeks. Chipande will reside at the palace. He is the leader of leaders here, he is the highest mountain. Backwardness does not mean only hunger, nakedness, or illiteracy. Tribalism is also backwardness. It is the most primitive stage of backwardness, and it must be ended. Chipande is a leader forged in the struggle, who gained the confidence of the people, a man with a profound sense of sacrifice and commitment who the party decided to place in Cabo Delgado to ensure the implementation of the decisions of the fourth congress. The principal center is the party. Comrade Chipande will ensure that the fundamental undertakings in this province are carried out and

that goals are attained. He will guide, activate, supervise, and control the economic and social sectors.

Here too, we want to honor Comrade Major-General Armando Panguene. He ceases to be the provincial governor of Cabo Delgado. The fourth congress appointed Comrade Panguene secretary of the Central Committee. He will be charged with this new task. Comrade Panguene is a war veteran. He is a veteran of the struggle for national liberation. He had an interesting experience as a young man.

In 1964, he fled from Lourenco Marques to Tanganyka to join Frelimo. How old were you? [Panguene: "Twenty-one years old."] He was 21 years old. He is right there, at the end. He was arrested by the Police for the Control of Foreigners and Defense of the State [PIDE] and sent back to Lourenco Marques. But, fortunately, he had not crossed over the border to Rhodesia, today Zimbabwe. Therefore, when PIDE asked him why he was fleeing the country, he told them that he had left for the border area between Mozambique and Rhodesia to look for a witchdoctor to allow him to become the best football player. [applause] In the end, they told him never to return to the border to look for a witch doctor. Look for one nearby, he was told. But in 1964, Panguene fled the country. In September 1964, he was sent to the USSR for training. In 1965 he was back. Together we established the Nachingwea Camp.

It is with unity at the provincial level that we can build national unity. We thank the people of Cabo Delgado for your determination to consolidate the indestructible foundation of our national unity. We shall pass on this message to the entire population of Mozambique, from the Rovuma to Maputo and from Tete to the Indian Ocean. We thank you for assuming with patriotic dedication the task of eliminating backwardness and creating abundance, well-being, and socialism. Thank you, my friends. These are rare occasions. I think this is the second time that I have spoken to you since the proclamation of independence. But the problems were different then.

The silence and organization which we observe here is a sign of discipline, a characteristic of the Mozambique man. There are tens of thousands of us here, but it is as if there are only 10 people present. This is how we shall overcome backwardness. This kind of discipline gives us confidence. This is the kind of discipline which should characterize the entire Province of Cabo Delgado, every Mozambique citizen and every Mozambique man. This kind of discipline gives us pride. It makes our fatherland great. And for this, I say thank you all.

NAMIBIA

Interview With SWAPO Secretary in DPRK Cited

MB051356 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] As the liberation war in Namibia intensifies, the business community, which is predominantly white, has expressed its opposition to the continued occupation of the territory by the Pretoria regime. In an interview with ZIANA in the DPRK, the SWAPO secretary for information, Comrade (Hidyipo Hamutenya) said many whites have indicated that they are concerned with the way things are going in Namibia. He disclosed that representatives of the business community had already held a meeting with the leader of SWAPO, Comrade Sam Nujoma, at which they said they were tired of the continued confrontation between SWAPO and occupation forces of the apartheid regime.

Comrade (Hamutenya) also said last year alone, 30,000 whites left Namibia, reducing the white population to about 60,000. The Pretoria regime occupies Namibia in defiance of UN resolutions demanding that it leaves so that the people in the territory can decide their political future in UN-supervised elections.

SOUTH AFRICA

Number of 'Listed Communists' Reduced

MB051239 Johannesburg Rand Daily Mail in English 5 Jul 83 p 1

[By Anton Harber, political reporter]

[Text] The government's new list of "listed communists," who may not be quoted, has been trimmed from more than 450 people to about 120, but contains a number of surprising anomalies.

In terms of a clause in the new Internal Security Act, the hundreds of people removed from the list may still not be quoted for another four years.

Joe Slovo, exiled ANC and Communist Party leader often described as the government's most wanted man, and Bram Fisher, Communist Party leader who died in prison in the early 1970's, are among those left off the list. A number of dead people, such as the three ANC members hanged in Pretoria recently and Mr Can Temba, a journalist, have been included for the first time.

A former Communist Party member, Mr Issy Heymann, who served a six-year sentence in Pretoria, is no longer listed, but his wife, Anne, is on the list.

A new consolidated official list of "communists" was published on Friday in the *Government Gazette* in terms of the 1982 Act. The list of 34 people — plus 95 who are now overseas or dead — was significantly shorter than previous lists which included over 450. Friday's new list included many who had been on the earlier list, such as Mrs Helen Joseph, the veteran anti-apartheid campaigner who recently completed a banning order, and Mr Marius Schoon, an ANC member who served 15 years for sabotage and now lives in Botswana. Alex la Guma, the author, whose address is given in the *Government Gazette* as Havana, Cuba, is also there. It also includes a number of people not previously listed, such as Barbara Hogan, an ANC member who is serving a 10-year sentence for treason, and the three ANC members hanged in Pretoria recently. This is the first time people have been "listed" after their deaths.

Also included for the first time are three men in preventative detention, Mr Abel Dube, Mr David Mtobela and Mr Mordecai Tsatsa.

Hundreds of others have been left off the new list, including Bram Fisher and Joe Slovo, but the new act includes a clause that deems them only to be removed from the list four years after they are actually removed. This means that the hundreds of people no longer on the list will still have to wait another four years before they can be quoted — provided they are not added to the list before then.

A consolidated list will be published every three years, in terms of the 1982 act.

The new list is: Jacky Arenstein, Rowley Arenstein, Yettah Barenblatt, Esther Barsel, David Bopape, Stephen Dhlamini, Florence Duncan, Bob Hepple, Helen Joseph, Alex la Guma, Leonard Lee-Warden, Alfred Mahlangu, Zollie Malindi, John Mathews, Mithrasagran Naidoo, Ramsamy Naidoo, Sylvia Neame, Rose Schlachter, Marius Schoon, Jean Strachan, Dora Tamans, Violet Winberg, Barbara Hogan, Simon Moegerane, Suzman Mokoena, Jerry Mosololi, Marcus Motaung, Thembile Phantsie, Beyers Naude, Abel Dube, David Mtobela and Mordecai Tsatsa.

Positive U.S. Reaction to Reduced Bannings Noted

MB061645 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] The reduction of the number of people who had had their movements restricted in terms of South Africa's security legislation has been welcomed by the United States.

Official sources in Washington say the progressive elimination of several banning orders over the past year, from 96 in July 1982 to 11 at present, is a step forward and represents a strengthening of the rule of law. However, there is still official concern in Washington about the 11 people who were still subject to the restrictions. Those involved may not be quoted in public, and the authorities can restrict their movements and the number of people they are permitted to meet at a time.

The South African Government claims the measures are necessary to protect the country against the onslaught against it.

ANC Changes Policy on Civilian Targets

MB040930 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] A major shift has been announced in the policy of the African National Congress. In an interview released in Zambia, ANC leader Oliver Tambo has announced the swing away from the ANC policy of avoiding soft — or civilian — targets.

Tambo says the ANC intends intensifying its actions similar to the Pretoria bomb blast on 20 May in which 19 people were killed and nearly 200 others wounded. Because the ANC is banned, and so is Tambo, the statement cannot be used in terms of security legislation.

ZAMBIA

Economic, Technical Pacts With USSR Possible

MB070501 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Soviet Economic Counselor (Valery Sorophin) has announced that Zambia and the Soviet Union may soon sign two agreements worth more than 11,000,000 kwacha on economic and technical cooperation. Mr (Sorophin) said at a press conference in Lusaka today that the Zambian Government is presently studying two separate draft agreements with the Soviet Union worth more than 11,000,000 kwacha. He said the first bill being considered was for the delivery of badly needed land clearing (?equipment) from Russia under the intergovernmental protocol signed in 1981, under which Zambia is to get a credit of 5,000,000 kwacha to be paid back over a period of 8 years.

ZIMBABWE

Minister Calls for Vigilance Against Infiltrators

MB020853 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] The Air Force of Zimbabwe should be ready to engage in battles against enemy infiltrators. The minister of state in the prime minister's office responsible for defense, Comrade Sydney Sekeremayi, made this statement at Thornhill Air Base while reviewing the wing's parade.

Comrade Sekeremayi told the pilots that they are having responsibility to themselves, their families, and, above all, their country. He said the insurgency in the west of the country requires close cooperation with the Army and police forces in the air, on the ground, in observation, troop carrying, and communications. The minister stressed that the pilots can contribute much in all these spheres.